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START A CLUB!

to Congress.

and the Refugees.

Attack on the Sailors of the Baltimore.

Minister Matta's Obnoxious Note Given in Full.

Mr. Egan Sees British Influence Inciting Chilians.

pected to be witnessed in Congress today. In the House the attendance was unusu-

The message of the President on the Chilian question was, of course, the magnet which attracted this large audience.

way the President would handle the sub-

The Message Came.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message delivered to Congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault in the streets of Valparaiso, Chilt, upon the sailors of the United States ship Baltimore on the evening of the 16th of October last, I said:

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the Congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balma ceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter.

The President calls the attention of Congression of the consultation of the consultation and the strength of the consultation of the consu

Yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. It may be well at the outset to say that, It may be well at the outset to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilian affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position, or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism.

He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself in yery trying circumstances with dig.

self in very trying circumstances with dig-nity, discretion and courage, and has con-ducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness. It is worth while also at the beginning to say that

The Right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilian authorities, nor has

That there was urgent need of asylum is That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of Aug. 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Capt. Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso.

Commander Evans, who by my direction, recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the Navy Department described the legation as

during his stay.

Egan of Nov. 20, 1891, that on one occasion t least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the egation premises, pounding upon its windows and using insulting and threatening

dows and using insulting and threatening language to persons therein.

This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilian minister of foreign affairs.

The Most Serious Incident

in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said: So far as I have yet been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has

been suggested than that it had its origin in we have now received from the Chilian

learly three mouths.

I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to modify the conclusion announced in my

modify the conclusion announced in my annual message.

I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders.

If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the government of the United States, not to the poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

ernment in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of

The event was of so serious a character that, if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident in a Chiltan port, the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an unusual character in ports where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. event was of so serious a character

atrocious as this.

On Jan. 31 I caused to be communicated to the government of Chili by the American minister at Santiago the conclusions of this government after a full consideration.

Schley this government cannot doubt that the government of Chili will offer prompt and full reparation."

Mr. Egan telegraphs Oct. 26 asking what

They were stated as follows: First-Tuat the assault is not relieved of he aspect which the early information of the event gave to it, viz.. that of an attack upon the uniform of the United States "Mr. Foran is instructed to making their returned to Washing their returned to Washing their returned to Washing in the returned to Washing their returned to Washing th navy, having its origin and motive in a pre

ment.

In submitting these papers to Congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that

I Am of the Opinion

If the dignity as as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who

such, and in every regularly docuted merchant vessel the crew will find

them."

I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but in my opinion I bught not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Executive Mansion, Jan. 25, 1892.

Details of the Diplomatic Fight Up to Date.

The text of the correspondence as given below summarizes briefly matters preceding the downfall of the Balmaceda governent, and is extended in all that relates to the Baltimore incident. Some correspondence ensued between Mr. Egan and the Chilian ministry of foreign affairs on the annoying influences around the American legation, the main contentions of which are outlined previously and throw no further light on the matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The correspondence accompanying the President's message is of great volume, and would probably fill more than 100 columns of an ordinary news-

It dates back as far as Aug. 15, 1890, 18 President's message sent to Congress at the beginning of the present session.

comprising correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Egan, or Mr. Wharton in Mr. Blaine's absence: correspondence between Senor Lazcano, the Chilian minister ander the Balmaceda administration, and lastly notes exchanged between Secretary

The Egan correspondence begins Aug. 15. 1890, with the statement of the changes in the Balmaceda ministry, which constituted

Minister Egan had an abiding faith up to the last moment in the ultimate triumph of Balmaceda over his enemies and the down-

fall of the insurgent cause.

March 17, 1891, in a despatch describing the sanguinary battles in the neighborhood of Iquique, the minister says that the revoactive support of the English residents in Chili: that the English superintendents of the nitrate works urged their men to join the revolutionists, and Col Nowl. uted the sum of £100,000 sterling in its sup-

port.

when acting as minister of foreign relations

the one she adopted, and that Errazuriz, when acting as minister of foreign relations two weeks ago. so stated to him without reservation.

The correspondence returns to the Baltimore tragedy. Mr. Egan telegraphs, Oct. 23, that Capt. Schley's report shows assault to have been brutal and unprovoked, and implicates the police as having been in it.

In prompt reply follows Mr. Wharton's telegram expressing surprise at his failure to receive the notice of regret or of purpose of searching inquiry on the part of the Chilian government: requesting Mr. Egan to call the attention of the Chilian government to the facts, and inquire if there were any qualifying facts or explanation to be offered of the apparent expression of unfriendliness toward the United States, and concluding as follows:

"If the facts are as reported by Capt."

In the facts are as reported by Capt.

The correspondence returns to the Baltiman that letter on Oct. 26, aggressive in design and violent in language, as is seen by the copy and by the reply sent on Oct. 27. The investigation was commenced on the 18th of October, but it has been deceived 15 votes, the number of people was demonstance on account of the non-appearance before the court of the sailors of the Baltimore and on account of the andule pretensions and refusals of Mr. Egan.

Nr. Egan sent a letter on Oct. 26, aggressive in design and violent in language, as is seen by the copy and by the reply sent on Oct. 27. The investigation was commenced on the 18th of October, but it has delayed on account of the non-appearance before the court of the sailors of the Baltimore and on account of the number of people would doubtless even have appalled the generous Californians.

Set Paul's hopes were raised by leading on the fourth ballot by 13 votes, only to dashed on the subsequent ballots.

Perhaps the worst collapse was that of Detroit, which on the sixth ballot, only to disappear from the control that any provocation. It has been one of aggression, nor will it be one of humility, when she receiv

of all the evidence and of every suggestion reparation would be expected if the facts were as reported by Capt. Schley. The cor-

"Mr. Egan is instructed to maintain his

upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government, and not in any act of the sailors or any of them.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and of the Chilan soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the President) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

Third—That he (the President) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton of Oct. 23 last.

and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government.

In the same note the attention of the Chilian government was called to the offensive character of

A Note Addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister at this capital, on the 11th ult. This despatch was not officially communicated to this government, but Mr. Montt, was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country. It seemed to me that it could not pass without official note e. It was not officially communicated to the press of this country. It seemed to me that it could not pass without official note e. It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval force and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insiperity to the reports of the available ing to our naval force and to the executive department is the directly imputed untruth and insiperity to the reports of the country its end. its minister at this capital, on the 11th ult.

This despatch was not officially communicated to this government, but Mr. Month was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country. It seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice. It was not not official notice. It was not not prossly insulting to our naval force and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to Congress.

It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offence made I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan

Made by Armed Men.

Made by Armed Men, who, this government must conclude, were animated in their bloody work by hostility to those men as sailors of the United States He says that it must be conceded from the haracter of many of the wounds that the public police, or some of them, instead of affording protection to the men assaulted, took part in the cowardly attack, and generally acted toward those unarmed men with brutality.

Therefore, in conformity with Mr. Whar, ton's note, he asked for inquiry and punishment of the guilty parties and suggests reparation.

reparation. Oct. 30 Mr. Egan telegraphs that the in-

Signed in Secret

in a language they did not understand, and without being accompanied by counsel. He is also instructed to see that no one from the Baltimore is allowed to testify, except in the presence of a friend acting as counsel, and in his own language, openly,

Nov. 3, Mr. Egan telegrapus that the same judge who would not allow an officer of the Baltimore to be present at the inquiry permitted the secretary of a German consulara to attend the investigation of the

took place last month.

Mr. Egan continues his complaints respecting the bad conduct of the police around the legation, in a despatch dated Nov. 30 in which he says:

"It will be seen that from the very begin-"It will be seen that from the very beginning of those annoyances every complaint which I have been obliged to make about disrespectful conduct towards the legation has been met by insinuations or suspicious of conspiracy or indiscretions of conduct against the refugees and even against the employes of the legation, but up to the present the honorable minister has not ventured to make a single direct tangible charge, and for the good reason that no such conspiracies as those insinuated have ever existed in this legation, and no such indiscretions have occurred."

Dec. 3, Mr. Blaine requests Mr. Egan to inform him who asked him for his testimony in the Baltimore case, which, according to te egraph advice received by the Chilian minister (Montt) from the home office, was requested of him 20 days ago and not given.

On the same day he raplies to Mr. Blaine's

ot given. On the same day he replies to Mr. Blaine's On the same day he replies to Mr. Blaine's query as to evidence in the Baltimore case that he had referred the minister of foreign affairs to Capt. Schley, and that the captain had furnished all the information by giving him the names of witnesses, and by sending his men before the judge.

In a letter of the same date Mr. Egan speaks of the publication in the press of the legal proceeding then progressing despite their supposed secrecy, and says the effect has been a number of

Very Bitter Criticisms

and attacks upon the United States, its navy and legation. He incloses more correspondence between himself, Capt. Schley and the intendente. The last named officer, in a communica-ion to Capt. Schley, says that during the trial it was necessary to remove by force from the court room one or two sailors of the Baltimore, who presented themselves in a state of intoxication.

The intendente says: "Perhaps that incident will acquaint the captain of the Baltimore better than the actual proceedings of the trial, with the real origin and with one of the causes that must have had much influence in the disorders of the 16th of October."

snape of the Matta note to Chillan ministers abroad.

Mr. Ezan says in his telegram that this was sent to the Chillian minister at Washington with the sanction of the President, was read in the Senate and published in all the Chillan papers.

Its text in full is as follows:

Santiago, Dec. 11, 1891.—Pedro Montt, Washington: Being acquainted with the report of the Navy Department and the message of the President of the United States, I deem it proper to tell you

untrue.

Concerning the refugees, they have never been threatened or treated with cruelty, nor has there been any intention to take them out of the legation or to ask that they be delivered. Never has the house o Sept. 17 Mr. Egan writes that since the unfortunate Itata incident the young and unthinking Chilian element have had a bit-

locks or more from the place where it commenced.

belgram expressing surprise at his failure to receive the notice of regrets or of purpose of searching inquiry on the part of the Chilar government: requesting Mr. Egan to call the attention of the Chilar attention of the Chilar government what may have been divulged in the call the attention of the Chilar government what may have been decelved by erroceived on every time, any qualifying facts or explanation to be offered of the apparent expression of untified in the truth, the whole truth in every time concluding as follows:

"If the facts are as reported by Capt. Schley this government cannot doubt that the government cannot doubt that the government content on the content of the part of the facts are as reported by Capt. Schley this government cannot doubt that the government cannot doubt that the government content on the fall reparation."

The fact of the part of the part of the part of the children white mid the or the part of the children white may have been decelved by erroceived in the seen one of firmness and prudence, never ham and actitizen cannot end that has been one of aggression, nor will it be, one or the part of the child at the part of the Chilar at the part of the part

CHICAGO THE PLACE.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1892.

and Oct. 28 Secretary Blaine himself, having then returned to Washington, tele-National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The ban-quet hall of the Arlington Hotel, where the national Democratic committee met today. was handsomely decorated with the hall nations, the American colors predominating. In a semi-circle about the seat of the chairman facing the entrance to the banquet hall, were drawn up 200 chairs. Back of these was an open space. The Back of these was an open space. was handsomely decorated with the flags of At 12.10 Mr. Brice called the committee

At 12.20 the committee went into execuwas delivered by Commissioner Ross. From an early hour this morning the most prominent as well as the lesser lights of the party began the preparatory campaign work in the corridors and parlors of

the hotel, in the interest of the different cities which are candidates before the conrention for selection. The three principal delegations, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and New York, worked inessantly at their respective headquarters on those members of the committee who had not previously committed themselves.

committee proceeded to the selection of the date of the national Democratic convention. After very little discussion. Tuesday, June 21, was selected as the date for the At the conclusion of the secret session the

committee took a recess until 3.30, it being decided that the arguments of delegations vould begin at 4 p. m. Each city was given but 20 minutes to resent her claims. When the committee reassembled at 4

'clock the banquet hall was placarded with e pictures of the principal buildings in the various competing cities. William M. Ramsev was the first speaker. epresenting Cincinnati. He said that the mall legend printed upon the cards distrib uted around the hall announced in unmis-

takeable terms that the campaign of '92 is daughter of the millionnaire Gen. Pattison, about to open.

Judge Follett, who followed, said that he pelieved that all that was necessary for the Democratic party to again assume control of the government and inaugurate an un-broken line of presidents is to nominate a storming party and picking up the fallen candidate at Cincinnati and he will be

Mr. Maybury followed with an eloquent

plea for Detroit.

Judge Chipman also spoke. He would ay nothing of the home of Hill, Cleveland or Croker, nor would be go further west, to he home of the "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman.
"When he is dead," he said, "we will place him by the side of Thomas-Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. We want the convention put where it will

Do the Most Good." Senator Turpie of Indiana spoke briefly n favor of Indianapolis. He said that it was well known as a con-

Charles L. Jewett, chairman of the State Democratic committee of Indiana, said that he was commissioned by the city of Indianapolis and by the Democrats of Indiana to ask the committee for its consideration of the city of Indianapolis for party and political reasons.

The Democracy of Indiana and its people

without regard to location of the national convention, will exercise their best efforts, ne satd, whether Indianapolis is selected or

when Kansas City was reached C. F. runam ascended the platform.
He said he represented the Democrats of
that city and was here to ask the convention to go there, and Kansas City was, he
said, the centre of the Western hemisphere.
Senator Vest followed in a very witty
speech in favor of Kansas City. He was not
here, he said, tosay anything about its ad-

the statements made as to railroad and hotel facilities.

"It is sufficient for me to say," said Senator Vest, "that New York does not need this convention and should not have it. For hat reason, from a political standpoint, New York should not be selected.

"New York is too great financially and numerically to need the aid of any convention. It has Tammany, and Tammany is arker than any convention."

The appliance had not subsided when Chairman Brice announced that Gov. Peck of Wisconsin was the next speaker. The Governor was greeted with wild appliance, and made a unique, humorous and effective Plea for Milwaukee.

Plea for Milwaukee. "I come from a State for years condemned be Republican," he said; "but Wisconsin

s Democratic by 30,000 majority today. want you to have this convention go t Milwaukee.
"The Democrats of our State have 0,000 on interest which was held by the Republicans and is now turned into the We have won a suit from Repubreasury.

cans for half a million of dollars. I have othing to say about the beauties of Milaukee, because one of its eminent liars

Fellows of New York made an argu-

There seems to be a consensus of opinion," he said, "from what the gentlemen said in presenting the claims of other cities, that whatever else is done, whatever else happens, they beg you in God's name not to send it to New York.
"Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City and the rest have all agreed in the demolition. Senator Vest annihilated Milwaukee, but Gov. Peck annihilated Kansas City, yet they both agree that it should not come to New York."

New York."
The speakers for New York were James Breslin. representing the hotel keepers of that city, and Mr. Meyers, comptroller of New York city.
M. F. Tarpey of California presented the claims of San Francisco.
When the balloting began the interest became intense. The hotel corridors were crowded with delegates from the various ities, and as their city showed gains the corridors

cities, and as their corridors Resounded with Cheers. It soon became apparent, however, that the committee was coquetting with several When, on the first ballot, Kansas City led

the convention should be selected was in explicable.

The Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit delegations went out on the sidewalk and cheered for Cleveland.

Résolutions thanking Hon, William Dickson, the resident member of the committee, and the local reception committee, for their excellent care and attention to the national committee, were adopted, and at 11.45 p. m, the committee adjourned.

JUSTICE BRADLEY DEAD.

Great Loss to the Nation's Supreme Court.

Exciting Contest for the Honor in

Which Milwaukee Nearly Wins.

The Windy City Did Not Even Ask for the Honor.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The ban
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The b

mous.

The resignation of Mr. Mitchell, the member of the committee from Wisconsin, was

CHICAGO, JUNE 21.

tive session, and the address of welcome Democratic National Committee Issue Official Call. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The Democratic national committee today issued the follow-

> ing call: appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic con-Each State is entitled to a representation therein

All contests and proxies being settled, the have two delegates.

All Democratic conservative citizens of the United All Democratic conservative citizens of the United association of the content of the content of the United association of the content of the United association of the content each Territory and the District of Columbia shall dially invited to join us in sending delegates to the

onvention. Calvin S. Brige, chairman. Simon P. Sheerin, secretary. ON A BED OF RAGS.

Half-Demented Daughter of a Millionnaire Found-Caims Gov. Pattison

Has Defrauded Her of Millions. SIOUX CITY Ia., Jan. 22.-In an old woodand on a bed of miserable rags, a woman 62 years old was found today who is the its daily sessions.

She became the wife of Col. Graham, and ollowed him to the Mexican war. She was the heroine of the famous charge at Chapultepec, pushing forward with the flag and waving it at the breastworks. She charges that her half-brother, Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, defrauded her of

her share of her father's estate, which, she says, was valued at nearly \$10,000,000. She had \$15,000 when she came to Sioux City, but lost it. For four winters she has lived in absolute

he litigation in which she was interested. This winter she has depended entirely upon the charity of a neighbor who sent her food.

The woman's mind has evidently been unbalanced by her troubles, and much of the story that she tells is undoubtedly the result of her hallucinations.

MASSACHUSETTS CRANBERRIES.

They were Considered by the Growers at Trenton, N. J., Yesterday. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The American It was stated that the New Jersey esti-

nates of the present crop proved about ight, while the crop of the New England ates was 60,000 bushels in excess. There is now in the hands of growers aller quantity of berries than on the 1st January last year. Most of the day was spent in discussing

ANOTHER FREE WOOL BILL.

Provisions of the Springer Bill as to Waste or Shoddy. Washington, Jan. 20.—Mr. Springer's ree wool bill, introduced today, is similar

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

The Distribution of it Among All Countries in the Year Just Ended.

The Bureau Veritas, in Trieste, in its reort for last year, shows that the world's steamships of more than 100 tons numbered 10.103, with a total tonnage of 13.805,028. lore than one-half the steamships belong to England; then come Germany, France and the United States in the order named. The table of steamships of all seafaring na-

Germany..... France.... United States..... Sailing vessels of 50 tons or more number

In the year ended on Jan. 1, 1892, 205 steamships, total tonnage 262,775, were lost.

The "No. 8" of the Famous "7 to 8 Electoral Commission" of 1876-7.

Attorney-General Miller Mentioned as Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court died at 6.15 o'clock this morning. Judge Bradley's death was not unexpected, as it has been known for some tions as to his successor were indulged in months past that the distinguished jurist by politicians around the hotels and at the was far from being a well man, an attack of | Capitol. the grip last spring having left him in a



JUSTICE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

much debilitated condition, from which he seemed unable to rally during the summe

His trouble began again in November when he caught a slight cold, which, coupled with his enfeebled condition, made great inroads into his health, and during a hed not fit for the habitation of a beast, greater part of the present term of the Supreme Court he was unable to be present at

It was only about a week ago, however, that his health became such as to seriously alarm his family and friends, though it was not expected that fatal results would follow

WAS A "SELF-MADE" MAN. Life and Characteristics of the Dead Jurist. Justice Bradley was a "self-made man." His father was a poor farmer in the interior of New York, and young Bradley's earliest schooling was that of the country teacher.

He worked in the summer and went to school in the winter until he was 16, and destitution in a woodshed in the rear of the residence of a lawyer who has attended to practiced surveying. after this be taught country school and practiced surveying.

His ambition to be great sprouted with his being, and a story is fold at Albany how a citizen of that place, when young Bradley was doing some rather menial work for him, asked him what he intended to do in life. The future justice was hardly in his teeps. He was backward with his answer, and said that he hadn't quite made up his mind whether he would be president of the United States or a judge of the Supreme Court.

if possible.

Judge Bradley saved enough from his
Judge Bradley saved enough from his

He practised law at Newark, N. J., for 30 rears before he went upon the bench. and the has been serving as a Supreme Court ustice for 20 years. His decisions appear in 40 volumes of the supreme Court, and he had a most wonder-ul knowledge of English and American decisions. sions. Justice Bradley had a remarkably analyt

ical mind, and he was one of the most skil ful mathematicians of the present day He amused himself in working out geometric Problems for Recreation. and he delighted in getting up calendars showing at what hour the moon will rise on Jan. or Feb. 2, A. D., 3090. He liked to fig

Washington, Jan. 20.—Mr. Springer's free wool bill, introduced today, is similar to that heretofore made public, except as respects the waste or shoddy wool section and a new section providing that goods in bond Jan. 1, 1893, the date the bill goes into effect, may be taken out of the custom house on payment of the new duties, the same as though imported subsequent to that date.

The object of this section is to prevent imports arriving before the bill goes into effect being compelled to meet the competition of importations made immediately after the bill becomes operative and entering the custom house at the lower rates fixed in the bill.

The waste section of the bill now reads as follows:

The articles mentioned in paragraph 390 of said act, and likewise all mungo, shoddies, gametted or corded waste, or other waste product composed wholly or in part of wool, and which has been improved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or of both, shall on and after the 1st day of January, 1893, be subject to a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Showing at what hour the moon will rise on Jan. or Feb. 2, A. D., 3090. He liked to figure out the day of the week on which the stord June, for instance, will occur for 1000 odd years or so, and he thought in figures. The crigin of his mathematical tastes came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burnier. The came from his father's library. Though the old was a poor charcoal burniers. The came from his father's library.

Justice Bradley Was Appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1870 by President Grant, when the court was en-

larged by Congress.

The most memorable incident of his 20 years of service there was his membership in the Tilden-Hayes electoral commission The understanding among the Democrats when the commission was established, was that the Senate would appoint three Kepublican and two Democratic members; the House three Democratic and two Republican, and that two Republican, two Democratic and one non-partisan justice should be selected from the Supreme bench, this non-partisan justice to have the deciding vote between the partisan members of the commission.

The Democrats believed that the non-partisan instice would be David Davis, an old Lincoln Republican from Illinois, who had manifested considerable political independence during the days of Grant's reign.

On the eve of the commission's labors Judge Davis was elected to the Senate, and he declined to serve on the commission. Then both parties united upon Justice Bradley, who, however, voted with the Republicans on every essential issue, and gave the Hayes side the eighth vote in the famous 7 to 8 contest.

In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower of New Jersey, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In an interview a year or two ago Justice Bradley said;

"The members of the court feel oppressed" of 1876-7. The understanding among the Demo Bradley said:
"The members of the court feel oppressed

a judge's life. Sitting in open court, as you see, is not half the job." One of His Decisions excited much interest, involving, as it did, the construction of the 14th constitutional amendment. It was rendered in the

with the enormous quantity of cases be-fore the tribunal. I am up at 6 o'clock in the morning and do an hour's work before breakfast, after which I go directly back to

citizens in the exercise of the right peaceably to assemble, secured to them by the first constitutional amendment a right sustained by his judicial opinion on the ground that to interfere with that right was a crime against the United States.

Justice Bradley was regarded as preeminent in his knowledge of the principles of common law, and their application to titles and corporations. His opinions were distinguished for clearness of thought and expression; and his culture was wide and comprehensive in its range.

Justice Bradley was perhaps the richest member of the bench. He was supposed some years ago to be worth \$750,000. He had the largest private law and miscellaneous library in Washington, his house being packed from basement to garret with rare and valuable books.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIMP

Thought by Many that it Will Be Attorney General Miller. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-When the death of Justice Bradley became known specula-

An opinion prevails in many quarters that Attorney-General Miller will be selected by the President to fill the vacancy, but in others it is believed that the appointment will go to some one within the circuit represented by Justice Bradley, which com-prises Pennsylvania, Delaware and New

rsey. Chief Justice Paxton or Judge Mitcheli of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are prominently mentioned. If the selection should be made from New Jersey, the appointment will probably go to Judge Green, district judge of New Jersey, whom Mr. Harrison would have appointed to the circuit bench had he not decided to appoint a Democrat from that circuit.

SNOW BRINGS STARVATION.

Thousands of Cattle Dying in the Idaho Hills for the Want of Food-Sixty

Inches of Snow. Boise City Idaho, Jan. 24,-Thousands of attle are slowly starving to death in the

ills of southern Idaho. The loss to stock raisers will be tremen-Every blade of grass upon the ranges is

nder from 22 to 60 inches of snow. This winter has not been equalled in everity since 1870. A rigorous season was not expected by angers and they delayed bringing the cattle to the lowlands.

A well-known stock man says every domestic animal left in the hills is sure to die from cold and hunger.

DUDLEY AS A PROPHET.

Indiana's Blocks of Five Manipulator Names Harrison and Gorman as Presidential Nominees. Col. W. W. Dudley, the adroit Indiana manipulator of national Republican politi-

cal campaigns, was interviewed yesterday in this city on the prospects for nomination as candidates for the presidency of promi-nently mentioned men of both the great Mr. Dudley attaches very little importance to the newspaper stories about the mpairment of Mr. Blaine's health. He

hinks President Harrison will be renomi-ated if Secretary Blaine shall not allow his riends to present his name in the nominating convention.
"Who do you think will be nominated by the Democrats for President?" Mr. Dudley the Democrats for President," Mr. Judley was asked.

"Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland," replied Mr. Dudley. "Gorman can carry New York, and to win the Democrats must have that State. The quarrel between Cleveland and Hill would prevent either one from carrying that State, and takes them both out of the list of candidates. Cleveland cannot carry New York, and Hill cannot. Therefore Gorman, who can, will be nominated. I hold this opinion for the reason that the logic of events all points that way."

"Do you think Harrison, if nominated, would be able to defeat Cleveland?"

"Yes, I do. Harrison has made a good administration—better than Cleveland. Fair-minded people cannot find any fault

infinistration—better than Cieveland, in-minded people cannot find any fault that. He has been cautious, conservative d prudent. He has made few mistakes d been exceptionally discreet." "Do you think Gorman could defeat Har-"No, I do not; but he would give him a No, 1 do hot; but he would give him a closer rub than Cleveland. It looks as if the Republicans were sure to win. Gorman would carry New York, and could afford to ose the Democratic States in New England. He probably would not carry Massachuett, but might come about as near it as lleveland."

"The independents in this State would arrily you for Gorman" successed the re-

porter.
"They will vote for almost anybody rather than for a Republican," said Col. ather than for a Republican," said Con-Dudley.
"I am out of politics now, and it does not nake any difference to me whether a Re-publican is elected or a Democrat. I do not intend to take any part in the campaign his year. There is nothing but weeds in politics. With the experience I have had there is no fascination in politics for me. It is a thankless task."

PLEADED CAUSE OF WOMAN.

Senate Committee Listens to Arguments of the Suffragists. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-A delegation representing the Woman's Suffrage Association, which has been in annual convention here this week, were before the Senate select committee on woman's suffrage this morning, and delivered addresses in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitu-tion introduced in the Senate in December, giving the right of suffrage to women. The full committee, composed of Senators Vance, Hoar, Allen, George and Warren, were present and listened to addresses for nearly two hours in favor of the proposed measure by the vice-presidents of the association from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts. Rhode Island and other States.

On motion of Senator Hoar, the committee decided by a vote of 3 to 2, to make a favorable report to the Senate on the measure, and the Massachusetts senator will probably be its champion on the floor.

BEER BOTTLE STOPPERS CHEAP.

Patent Has Run Out, but it Has Made a Millionnaire. Beer bottlers are congratulating them selves that the patent on the "lightning stopper" has expired. It ran out on the 5th nst., and since then the price of beer bottles with that ingenious little wire hing-um-bob has failen from \$4.50 to \$2.70

or less per gross. Everyone did not realize, perhaps, that

or less per gross.

Everyone did not realize, perhaps, that every time he opened a bottle of beer with the "lightning stopper" attachment he was helping to add two cents to the enormous fortune of a Brooklyn millionnaire.

Such, however, is the case, and thereby bangs a similar tale to that told of thousands of inventors.

The originator of a device is rarely the one who gets rich by it, for the shrewd schemer comes along and scoops in the dollars.

"The "lightning stopper"—that wire arrangement around the neck of a bottle that closes it by a downward and opens it by an upward pressure—was first invented by an honest, well-to-do German named Otto, who kept and is still keeps a beer-bottling establishment at Stapleton. I. I. He never succeeded in making his stopper work very well, however, and one of his employes, named Hollander, appropriated the device and disposed of it to one De Quilfer, who tried to improve it.

De Quilfer patented the invention and sold it for a song to Carl Huter, taking his pay in drinks, for Huter kept a saloon on the Bowery, and De Quilfer was one of his best customers.

Huter didn't have sufficient means to put the patent on the market, but Henry W. Putman, who is now president of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, furnished the funds, agreeing to pay Huter a rovalty.

Thus the invention got its commercial value. Huter's share of the patent has been about \$500,000, while Putman has made over \$4,000,000 out of it,

The patent has often been contested in the courts, but Putman has won every time, and has thus maintained a monopoly of the stopper business.

The "lightning stopper" has been manufactured at Benjington, Vt., where Putman

ARION'S RECEPTION

Electioneer's Great Son Seen

What the Wonderful Record-Holder is Like and His Prospects.

at Milton.

Some Great Crosses That Have Made Very Fast Racehorses.

New England's newly arrived young king

has been holding receptions.

Last Friday afternoon he arrived at the resident of New England.

recently purchased by J. Malcolm Forbes for a reported price of \$150,000, and to be placed at the head of the rapidly growing farm owned by that gentleman. Arion is a horse that has cost more money than any living specimen of his kind, and

is a veritable equine paradox, for he is at once the dearest and the cheapest horse on His price constitutes the one quality, and is money earning ability completes the

Naturally, one going to see Arion expects wonders, and it may surprise some to see but a simple horse when the blankets are taken off; but he fills the eye of most of those that have looked him over. He is seen at present under very trying circum-stances, for he has but just completed a trip of many hundred miles, and a colt that can show well after that is good goods.

Arion does show well. Yesterday a number of Bostonians, with ohn J. Conley of Briar Hill, Ky., went out to Milton and were shown the greatest representative of the Electioneer-Nutwood

cross on earth. Arion is hardly the kind of a horse that a Arion is hardly the kind of a horse that a lady would enthusiastically term a "dear," or that ill-posted people would find "a thing of beauty." He is a picture, however, and a wonderful one. There is not a single weak spot about him, and, for a colt that has done the work he has, he is wonderfully fine. He is a magnificently colored bay with black points, and the markings on his hind legs are small. He is not abnormally muscled up, but the front pair of legs are strong and clean. He has immense power behind.

dever disposition.

Arion is one of the most sensible colts that ever stepped on iron. He is kind and has not that excessively exclusive propensity which is such a marked characteristic of other products of the Palo Alto stock. Has Arion the trotting pitch?
That was what was worrying a good many The trotting pitch describes that con-

When the first burst of his glory has sub-

sided, Arion will have to stand on his own bility, and right here I will say that if nothing happens him he will get more speed than any Electioneer horse on earth.

speed than any Electioneer horse on earth, Why?

The reasons are many. He is naturally the speediest trotting horse the world has yet produced, his only competitor at the age being Monbars. He is bred right, for he is by a speed getting son of Hambletonian and his dam is by a speed getter and a racehorse himself, by a speed getter and out of a great brood mare, while the granddam of Arion was a great brood mare.

He is individually as great a horse in conformation as any in the country, with the possible exception of Allerton.

He is owned by a wealthy man who will stop at ne expense to secure the best showing for the colt.

From his very first cover he will have nothing but the very best kind of brood mares and the very best brood mares are owned by men who will give their offspring the best chance to do well.

Hence I base my claim for Arion's great success on his individuality, breeding, position, influence and natural advantages.

What other son of Electioneer can cope with them?

What other son of Electioneer can cope with them?

The effect of the boom in the horse interests cannot but be beneficial to New England. The horse business has made Kentucky wealthy, and chiefly by the work of one man and one great horse. New England bursts out with millionnaires who are taking advantage by their wealth of the life work of men who have achieved success. There can be no question of the result.

The developments of last year show that two great lines of breeding in the future will be the Wilkes-Nutwood and the Electioneer-Nutwood. Senator Stanford and William Russell Allen are breeding in the latter lines, while H. F. & F. D. Stout, who own Nutwood, are crossing the Wilkes with the produce of the great son of Belmont. It is practically the same line of breeding, for George Wilkes and Electioneer are the representative sons of Hambletonian, with this advantage in favor of the son of Dolly Spanker, that there are 100 men talking and breeding Wilkes in America to 30 that

old New England stock is not to be sneezed at.

Nelson, one of the fastest horses that ever stepped on iron, is New England bred from top to bottom.

Monbars is a son of Eagle Bird, and Eagle Bird's second dam was by the great Daniel Lambert, while the dam of Monbars was by that much derided, but grand horse. General Knox, which Foster Palmer tried to tail New Englanders, years ago, would make a stock horse.

Pamlico, one of the great racehorses in the year that Price Regent was out, was out of a Daniel Lambert.

There are dozens of instances of great results from crossing good horses on well-bred New England stock, and it would be interesting to see, say some Viking fillies bred to Arion.

That would be keeping up the Stanford cross.

That would be keeping up the Saanton ross.

The Maine folks have decided on the Jose ite and the regulation pattern for their rack.

This a good thing, but they are on the rerge of an error if everything printed in the Maine papers can be believed.

It seems that at the solicitation of one of the gentlemen interested the new organization is in doubt about joining the national association.

association.

Any doubt on the subject is very foolish.

Any doubt on the subject is very foolish.

To be properly protected it must join the N.

T. A.. and any personal grievance of any one individual must not mar the future of the Portland track.

ALLEN LOWE. Doomed to a Life Sentence.

the accused was guilty of charged against her. The jury was sent out at 11.30 a. m. and returned about noon with a verdict of guilty, which sentences Mrs. Mary A. Daley to imprisonment for life for the murder of James Corcoran on Sept. 8, 1891. She heard the verdict with apparent cool-

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—The report of a defalcation in a Hartford institution is without foundation.

The story was that the Travellers' Insur-

This is positively denied by its officers The accounts are all correct, and have just been audited. The company has a surplus of \$2,500,000, and the loss, if it had occurred. would not have affected its stability at all.

VOL. XX. - NO. 4. THE FULL STORY

President Harrison Appeals

Story of Balmaceda's Downfall

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25. Crowded nore than usual attendance of members in both branches betoken that something out of the ordinary run of legislation was ex-

Every one was anxious to know what the message would contain, and just in what

The document is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives:

In my annual message delivered to Congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of the sessions. All the streets of Valparaiso congress the leaf of the country the correspondence between this government and the government of the facts in the observation of the eventhis government and the government of the facts in the basin ow come when I should lay before the Congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of the revolution against Balma ceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter.

The President calls the attention of Congress to many distinct acts of hostility by all classes of Chilians to the sailors of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in forcing ports display the flag or wear the clores of the acts of their government, and not for any fault of the revolution against lamb to the acts of their government, and not for any fault of the revolution against lamb to the acts of their government, and not for any fault of their government, and not for any fault of their government, and not for any fault of their government, and not for the acts of their government so this hence their governments of the healt of the acts of their governments of the sacrot of the acts of their government against insult, but all death, inflicted in reversulations with the death of the country w

any demand been made for the surrender of

and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn It appears, further, from the note of Mr.

disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore

which was made to extend over

The communications of the Chilian gov-

To These Conclusions I Adhere.

as public as the offence made I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not person grata was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government.

that the demands made of Chili by this government should be adhered to and en-

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

months ago, and much of it has been described with sufficient accuracy in the It is divided into three portions, the first

Chilian minister to Washington. a precursor to the revolution.

The one fact that is established is that

respondence at this point refers again to the

Question of the Refugees,

sent position, and is authorized to draw

reparation.
Oct. 30 Mr. Egan telegraphs that the investigation is secret.
The next day be telegraphs that he had received from the minister of foreign affairs a note from the intendente in regard to the assault, and that, "like the minister's other note, this note expresses no legret for the occurrences. It states that the result of the investigation will be communicated to Mr. Egan, and if the real culprits were discovered they will receive due punishment."
The report of the intendente of Valparaiso says it is entirely impossible that the police of that city could have committed the cruel and brutal excesses which the United States minister imputes to them, and that a mob of 2000 collected; that the fight in which all, especially the Americans, fought with stones, clubs and bright weapons, was general, and that the only part taken in it by the police and military guard was their endeavorto quell the disturbance and arrest the participants.
The intendente professed ignorance of the origin of the fight, but thinks it commenced between drunken sailors. Neither does he know who shot Riggin. He believes the authorities did all they could under the circumstances.
Nov. 1. Mr. Blaine, by telegraph, instructs Mr. Egan to claim the privilege of reading the paper which the American sailors

not secretly.

Nov. 3, Mr. Egan telegraphs that the

ber."
Capt, Schley returned a denial of the Allegation.
Dec. 13 was broached one of the gravest issues in the case, which is still open in the shape of the Matta note to Chilian ministers abroad.

unthinking Chilian element have had a bitter feeling against the United States, "and the English element, as has always been their custom in this country, will do all in their power to promote and foster this feeling."

He says that the reasonable men in power admit that the United States could not consistently have taken any other course than the one she adopted, and that Errazuriz, blecks or more from the place where it commenced.

ention city. More national conventions had been held there than in any other city

ere, he said, to say anything about its ad-cantages. His purpose was to corroborate he statements made as to railroad and lotel facilities.

waukee, because one of its eminent liars has done that for me.

"I claim our citizens walk the streets at night from choice, and we will give you their beds. (Laughter.)

"If the people will come to Milwaukee they will never hold a convention anywhere else, and when you adjourn you will adjourn to meet in Milwaukee four years hence." Col. Fellows of New York made an argulent for the metropolis.

He said that it was idle for him to demontrate to the meeting the accommodations are convention would have in New York
is facilities, its magnificence, its halls and commodations were unsurpassed. One undred thousand additional people in few York every day in the year would nake no perceptible difference.

"There seems to be a consensus of pinion." he said, "from what the gentlepen said in presenting the claims of other

enind.
Arion gives one the impression of wonderul strength, and did even his record nothow that he is a racehorse one could notout it, knowing his speed and seeing his

The trotting pitch describes that conformation shown in the two fastest mares that ever trotted—Sunol and Maud S.—besides in many others of ability. It consists in the slope from the rump to the withers, the latter being the lowest point.

Well, Arion has it.

He is a little higher behind than in front. Seldom or never will one look at a horse that stands up as well as does Arion. In any position you move him to he is as straight on his legs as if they had been placed for him to pose for his picture and, as Scott Leighton would say, he is a natural model.

representative sons of Hambletoman, with this advantage in favor of the son of Dolly Spanker, that there are 100 men talking and breeding Wilkes in America to 30 that are similarly interested in Electioneer.

The dam of George Wilkes was a Clay, the son of Andrew Jackson, the fastest stallion of his day and the winner of many races. The dam of Electioneer was by a younger member of the Clay family. The grandam of George Wilkes was Telegraph by Baker's Highlander, and the grandam of Electioneer was untraced, though the name of Shanghai Mary is as familiar as any household word.

Thus, whether the cross by Nutwood with either of the two great sons of the Hero of Chester, it is reproducing very similar blood lines.

Speaking of crosses, it will be well to say that some of the breeding that takes in our old New England stock is not to be sneezed at.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 20 .- Judge fall occupied nearly two hours charging the jury in the Daley murder case this morning, which he did in a careful, considerate manner, going over the evidence in the trial and expressing the opinion that

Could Stand the Loss if Need Be.



"Illustrissimo Signor Bebe."

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."



ries there is on little to me or more full o intense juvenile char acter than that of Illustrissimo Signor I called him this be cause he was such an all powerful and distinguished little person and because be

ing an Italian, if he had been grown up, instead of 5 years old, his letters would have been addressed according to polite custom, Illustrissimo Signor, etc. His real name was Luigi Roberto, but no one ever called him so. He was always

addressed and spoken of as Bebe. There is a little room in my house in London which has flowery walls and hangings, rocker lounging chairs and fanciful light bits of furniture. One of these bits of furniture is a fantastic little double-shelved table, and this table is dedicated to Illustris

In the first place there is a photograph upon a small easel. It is the picture of a most beautiful little boy about 4 years old, and he seems to be far from pleased with the circumstances with which he finds himself surrounded. In fact, he looks distinctly pouting, but as charming as a dis-

I should have quite adored it even if I had not heard all these stories about Illustrissimo Signor Bebe, and kept pace with his record, as it were, during a whole Florentine winter. But knowing his little peculiarities, I delighted in it and laughed ai-

entine winter. But knowing his little peculiarities, I delighted in it and laughed atmost every time I saw it.

The decoration which stands near it is in its own way equally interesting and characteristic. It is a letter boldly framed.

If one were inclined to criticise, one might say that it was large and sprawling, and that the lines had a tendency to emulate the example of the illustrious writer and go where they pleased. But who would have the audacity and bad taste to criticise the very first literary work of Illustrissime Signor Bebe.

"Clara Luisa," it reads, "Ti voglio bene e scrivo "Margarethe trying to keep up with him— Margarethe trying to keep up with him— Margarethe trying to keep up with him— Margarethe trying to keep up with him—

Gignor Bebe.

"Clara Luisa," it reads, "Ti voglio bene e scrivo meglio che posso. Torna presto e ti mando un bacio affezionatissimo.—Luigi Roberto."

In English it would be:

"Dear Louise: I wish thee very well," (an Italian phrase which really signifies 'I love you,' in the same sense that friends and parents and children say it to each other), "and I write as well as I possibly can. Come back soon, and I send thee a very affectionate kiss.

Louis Robert."

It was the very first letter of his life, written after the wonderful events of his first months at school, where, after infinite diplomacy, he had finally been induced to permit himself to be escorted, with the full understanding that it was the beginning of his preparation for entering the Italian army, of which he had early announced his intention of becoming a general.

As he was only 4 years old when I first knew of him, and he was already quite a veteran, it may be argued that he had chosen his career of arms comparatively early in life.

I never knew exactly when he became a warnor or when he began to demand uni.

I never knew exactly when he became a I never knew exactly when he became a warnor or when he began to demand uniforms and carry swords and guns, and object eloquently with fire to the wearing of long curls and petticoats, as unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen; but nearly all the anecdotes I heard of him had for the anecdotes I heard of him had for the anecdotes I heard of him had for what words are such practact or demand as was as young as you."

do you?"

"No." said the generale, bending over him, sid you?"

"Then I must not. No generale does. You never wore them, did you?"

"Well." admits the generale, smiling more than ever. "I think perhaps I did—when I was as you."

CHILDREN WHO HAVE MADE stories. Would perhaps announce in the middle of dinner. "There were soldiers marching and there were drums. They went like this, "Buom, buom, buom!" thumping solemnly on the table with the largest spoon he could appropriate.
"There were flags and guns. The soldiers marched like this," scrambling down from "There were flags and guns. The soldiers arched like this," scrambling down from his chair to illustrate with funeral dramatic action. "Papa, Godfredo, Oscarino-come and march. And we will have an officer's funeral. Papa, carry the fire screen for a funeral banner, Godfredo carry the poker, and Oscarino the tongs.

And yet in all my gallery of children that the drum. Tra lira la. That's the other musics."



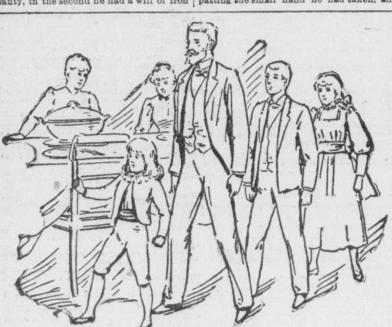
POUTING AT ALL THE WORLD

should be followed solemnly round the table in funeral pomp, while the soup got But notwithstanding the processions, the gusted and too-much-photographed baby uniforms, and weapons, he felt there were can be.

"Soldiers," he said, "do not wear long curls and petiticoats. I have never seen one. What would they do on the field of battle? You," sternly, to his mamma, "have never seen a general in a frock and sash and with

their point some such pretext or demand as these.

His surrounding were not ordinary ones. In the first place he was a marvellous beauty, in the second he had a will of iron the second he had a will



poor stealth and caution, and to possess the ca-In shooting antelope, however, the one

quality of more use than all others is skill n handling the long-range rifle. Antelope are hunted in two ways, the first being with greyhounds on horseback; the second, with the rifle.

Now, in most game shooting the shots are usually obtained at under a hundred yards. The shot at a white-tail is apt to be a run



ning one at less than that distance. The plack-tail and big-horn are usually killed at from 50 to 150 yards.

The prong-buck, or prong-horn antelope must usually be shot at greater distances In no other kinds of game shooting are so many shots expended for every animal killed as in antelope hunting. In all his habits the prong-horn is the

reverse of the white-tail deer. The white-tail deer relies mainly upon its nose, its sight being only ordinarily good. prong-buck, on the contrary, trusts chiefly to its great, bulging eyes, situated right at the base of the horns, like a pair of twin telescopes.

telescopes.

The prong-buck never goes to cover at all if it can be possibly avoided, and is quite as lively during the day as at night.

The antelope never tries to escape observation at all, but trusts purely to its own watchfulness. It does not care a rap whether or not it is seen itself so long as it can see its foes.

The antelope is the beast of the prairie and the wide, rolling plains. In consequence of the flat, open nature of its haunts, it is a peculiarly difficult animal to stalk, and as a rule it is only by chance it can be approached closely.

On the other hand, it will often stand still within range for a very long shot and allow several rounds of cartridges to be fired, which probably only kick up the dust near by

near by
It is always tempting the hunter to take a
long shot at it, and it is for this reason that
so many cartridges are fired for every head



mr. Rabbit see all dis an' it make 'im feel jealous. He dunner how come Mr. Beaver kin be sech a big man, 'an he study how he gwine make hisse'f populous wid de yuther creeturs.

"One time dey all make it up dat qey wuz gwine ter have a big meetin', an' se dey "The little nigger boy sez, sezee. Mammy sent me arter some fier.' gwine make hisse'f populous wid de

his house ter de place whar de creeturs gwine ter hol' der big meetin'. But he wuz bleedz ter be dar, kaze he de head man.

Ole Mr. Rabbit 'low ter hisse'f dat sumpin' got ter be done, an' dat mighty quick, an' so he put out fer Mr. Beaver house. Mr. Rabbit sho is a soon mover, mon, an' he git dar in little er no time. He say dey all so 'fraid Mr. Beaver ain't comin' ter der meetin' dat dey sont 'im atter 'im, an' he holp Mr. Beaver pack his kyarpetbag, an' den he went on back wid 'im fer comp'ny.

Historan' won the git of shorts and no shovel,' sez the little nigger.

"Don't want no shovel,' sez the little nigger.
"Cle Man Know-All turned over and watched 'im. He went ter the h'ath, filled the palm of he hand full er dead ashes, made a little nest in the middle an' then picked up a fire coal this way."

Suting the action to the word Mr. Wimberly picked up a glowing coal of fire, dropped it in the palm of his hand, whirled ta around rapidly and then heatly transferred it to the bowl of the pipe, where it lay glowing.

9 o'clock as other children say, "Where is my spelling book?"

We used to be entertained from time to time with animated descriptions of his educational progress. This, it appeared, was magnificent.

"You will be charmed to hear," his mamma wrote to his "Cara Luisa." "that mamma wrote to his "Cara Luisa." "that faster than before, but made no effort to alter their course or turn back, although they had the whole prairie behind them.



kaze some un um had done got so unpatient 'long er waitin' fer Mr. Beaver dat dey went out on de road a little piece fer ter meet 'im. "De overcoat wuz lots too big fer Mr. Rabbit, but it bin sech a long time sence de creeturs had seed Mr. Beaver dat it look all right ter dem, an' so dey gallanted Mr. Rabbit ter de meetin' place same like he wuz big man ez Mr. Beaver. "Dey tuck 'im dar an' gallanted 'im up on de fiatform, and sot 'im down in de big cheer, an' made 'im de boss er de meetin'. Mr. Rabbit 'gun ter speak an' tell 'em he mighty much 'blige fer all deze favors, an' 'Dout dat time Mr. Fox 'low:

"Hey! Mr. Beaver done los' his voice!'"
"Mr. Rabbit say he can't have no talkin', an' he kep' on wid his speech. Bimeby Mr. Wolf say:
"'Hey! Mr. Beaver on sick, kaze his 'talk' and talk' and talk'.

an' he kep on wid into specific say:

"'Hev! Mr. Beaver bin sick, kaze his clozeain't fit 'im.' Mr. Rabbit say he bleeze ter have order in de 'sembly, an' he go on wid his speech. 'Twan't long fo' Mr. Fox jump an' holler out:

"'Hey! Mr. Beaver done bought 'im ome new years!'
"Mr. Rabbit cock up one eye, an' see dat oofe er his long vears done come out fum an' de overcoat, an' den he know dat he

un' de overcoat, an' den he know dat he better be gwine.

"He make er break, he did, an' bounced off'n de flatform, an' start fer de bushes, but some er de yuther creetures head 'im off an' kotched 'im, an' den dey tuck 'im an' tried 'im, an' de je ige what sot on 'im say he mus' have mark on 'im' so he can't fool um no mo'. Den dey tuck er sharp fiint reck an' split his upper lip, an' dat how come de rabbits is got der lip split."

"Shoo!" said Mink. "Dat Injun rabbit. Nigger rabbit would 'a' fooled dem creeters right straight along, an' he wouldn't 'a' bin cotch, nudder."

right straight along, an he wouldn't a blicotch, nudder."

"Jim," said Mr. Pruitt to Mr. Wimberly,
"would it strain you too much ter whirl in
an'tell us a tale? We wanter show this
young un here that country folks haint ez
no 'count as they look ter be."

"Jesso!" exclaimed Mr. Wimberly, with
much animation. "I wuz jest a-thinkin'
about one that nopped in my min'. It aint
much of a tale, but it tickled me might'ly
when I fust heard it, an' I haint never iergot it."



"The little nigger boy sez, sezee, 'Mammy gwine ter have a big meetin', an'se dey 'gun ter fix up. De word went 'roun' an' de creeturs make ready ter come.

"Mr. Beaver he live up in 'de mountains, an' it wuz lots mo' dan a day's journey fum his house ter de place whar de creeturs make ready ter come.

"The little nigger boy sez, sezee, 'Mammy sent me arter some fier.'

"Ole Man Know-All told 'im ter come in an' git it. The little nigger boy went in an' started ter the fire-place.

"They ain't no chunks thar' sez Ole Man Know-All. Go git a shovel.'

"Don't want no shovel,' sez the little nigger."



"EASY ENOUGH," SEZ THE LITTLE NIGGER.

Fear of Death.

"Llai-Llai."

but the pieces are ancient smooth bores. Columbiads, Blakeleys, etc., inadequate to deal with ironclads.

Valuaraiso has a very enterprising public press and several of the newspaper men are of the best type of South American journalist, but few understand any English.

Nothing can be prettier than some of the country houses of the merchants, built in the midst of gardens levelled out of the side of rising ground, girdled with trees, the trellis work and verandah bright with flowers and haunted by twittering humming-birds. They have fine lawn-tennis grounds and conservatories,

nd conservatories. The purlicus of the city are, however, peo The purlieus of the city are, however, people by a heterogeneous mass, native and foreign. There are, as in Coronel, industribus workingmen who toll for several days, until they have earned a few dollars: then they become laborious drunkards till the money is gone. Artisans, muleteers, sailors, boatmen, carmen, loaters—no doubt honest, put poor, people—swelter in and about their shanties like bees around a hive; there are files innumerable and children almost emulating the files.

There is one drawback to this hillside formation of the land, which the rich and poor experience in common. The hills are of red clay, and in many places there is but little vegetation to bind the surface. A house or a garden or a shanty settlement prow and then will slide gong a hillside and

little vegetation to bind the surface. A house or a garden or a shanty settlement now and then will slide down a hillside and tumble in ruins at the bottom, carrying along whatever is in the way. The construction of the poorer edifices offers facilities for such collapse. Many of them are only lath and plaster or adobe, roofed with tiles ruises or palm leaves. les, rushes or palm leaves.

Santiago is a great Contrast to Valparaiso,

t is flatter and "spreads" more than the In the streets, however, the jolting is terrible, and the fracture of springs and wheels, and the breakdown of vehicles conthere is no rain for months at a time. The common mode of paving the streets is to lay down water-worn stones, round, of course, and about the size of a six pound course, and about the size of a six pound shot, and these are put down without anything to bind them together. As they are soon displaced by the traffic, in the rainy seasons veritable sloughs of despond are formed in the very centre of the leading thoroughfares.

This city has a somewhat aristocratic tone, as the streets are crowded with well-dressed people, and well-appointed private carriages with servants in livery are numerous.

Leaving the city for the suburbs, one Leaving the city for the suburbs, one meets teams of oxen, heavy carts, and streams of horsemen, and, in the rainless season, the air is filled with a wool-like dust. The suburbs are exceedingly squalid: one sees women with black matted locks, illiavored and ill-dressed, with a fierce look and a defiant air, coffee-colored children in coffee-colored rags, mongrel dogs of low degree, men lounging about the grogshops, broken windows, ragged poultry skirmishing in the lighway or around the common baking-oven, kennel-like huts of reeds, lath and plaster patches with corrugated iron and zinc.

CHILIAN COOKING.

How the People Down There

Live and Look.

Bomestic Wines So Good That Natives

Freely Indulge.

Do Not Care for Pain and Stand in No
Fear of Death.

one of the best managed and cleanest in the world, and this and three others are maintained by a board of charities and managed by sisters.

The Chilians love their casuela, a chicken both with vexetables, served at breakfast and not absent at lunch, dinner or supper. It affords a fine medium for discussing tough poultry. And they are very fond of a kind of mutton pie, only it is not always made with mutton, and is not round, being simply meat enclosed in a paste and baked. In roast and boiled meats they are given to ways which make a stranger prefer their simpler exercises in the culinary art. The mutton is very medium, but Chilian beef is excellent; poultry is plentiful, but tough. Turkeys, on the contrary, flourish; vegetables and fruit are excellent, the Chilian potato the

potato the Best in the World and the flour is above the average.

"Llai-Llai."

"How." asks a wandering cockney, can this place be called 'Yay Yay? Its name is spelt with two hells, a hay and a hi."

"And where is "Llai-Llai?"

Within three hours' ride of a place we are hearing so much of just now, Valparaiso.

"The Chilian question is now the one of the hour, and W. H. Russell of the London Times, better known in this country as "Bull Run Russell," has, perhaps, given the world a better insight into Chilian light han any other recent writer.

After leaving the Straits of Magellan. a westward course is pursued by steamers, thus giving a wide berth to Evangelistas or Direction island, as the currents off the Chilian archibelago are but little known, and they play strange tricks with saliors' recognings.

Coronel is the first Chilian port reached and this lies in a pretty bay well shelred from the south winds, which in this part of tire world are accompanied by bad weather. Russell says:

"Nam of to repared for the tokensof prosperity which the little town afforded us. Factory chimneys smoked, hoisemen in ponchos and broad sombreros, carts laden with salons are longer than the world are accompanied by law stranged for the count, she with the little town afforded us. Factory chimneys smoked, no seemed in ponchos and broad sombreros, carts laden with salons are longer than the world are accompanied by bad weather. Russell says:

"In the deepest depth of the seat's reported to be at a point twenty-three miles north of the world her rain falls. The deepest depth of the seat's reported to be at a point twenty-three miles north of the world her rain falls. The deepest depth of the seat's reported to be at a point twenty-three miles north of the world her rain falls. The wines of the ord, and they have produced. The better the world are accompanied by bad weather. After leaving the Straits of Magellan. a westward course is pursued by steamers. The wines of the country are so good that it is not to be wordered at if the native produced. The better carry and a man can get drunk the cond So, with milk and butter, bread and wine

[Harriet Francene Crocker in Judge.] Last night I searched the garret for a long-forgott

my voice to laughter. And up I took it, wonderingly, with cobwebs, dust and all,
And held it close against my heart—

My old rag doll. Oh, dear, forgotten childhood's joy! Oh, precious long-lost treasure!
I cannot tell why such a pain was mingled with the

That dusty, dear, old-fashioned thing—I only know I love her! only know that "Polly" in her little ragged shawl Is mine once more—is mine again—
My old rag doll. Dear relic of my childhood-of that happy, happy

When life meant play and sunshine and every joy sorrow,
But when my fair horizon was stirred by sudden

My old rag doll. The old, familiar, dirty face, with features done in And the dusty plaid merino of the little tim gown,
And the tiny knitted stockings o'er the shoe-tops

There was naught that gave me comfort like

slipping down—
There on the garret floor I sat and brooded o'er them
all

"Yes'm."
"Suppose you hit the ball very high, what happens."
"It falls."
"But if there were no attraction toward the earth it wouldn't fall. Don't you think that might prove inconvenient?"
Charley did not answer immediately. His eves were bright with the light of a new idea.
"My!" he broke forth, involuntarily, "What a chance for a home run!"

Recruit for the Navy [Washington Star.] Senator Frye has a 9-year-old grandson

Senator Frye has a 9-year-old grandson whose nature is rather that of a fighter, as his younger brother can testify. This small boy lives in Lewiston, Me., and recently wrote a letter to his illustrious grandfather, which may be of general interest, and at any rate will, in the senator's opinion, deter chili from further insults. The letter reads as follows:

Lewiston, Dec. 20, 1891.

Dear Grander: I see by the paper that there is going to be a war with the Chilis. And I want to



The shortest courtship on record is probably that at Louisville, Ky., where a man and a woman met for the first time after tea one night and were married inside of two hours.

France has the most powerful navy of the four powers named. Ancluding ships now building, and also including torpedo boats and other small craft, France has 193 snips, Italy 75, Germany 87 and Austria 46.

three times as large as Berlin, with a population of 1,300,000.

It is probable that Cornelius Drebbel, a Hollander, in the year 1630, first proposed a method for indicating changes of temperature by means of a glass bulb.

The hamlet of Faust, situated in the Lower Pyrenees, belongs neither to France nor Spain. It has over 100 citizens. They have no mayor nor other civil official.

hair,
And all my golden childhood is but a happy dream.
Somehow today its perfect joys a little nearer seem since I found her in the garret with the cobwebs, dust and all,
That dearest relic of the past,—

My old rag doll.

What a Chance!
[Youth's Companion.]

A clever teacher who has the power of calling out originality in her pupils says that she should certainly have no time for the use of text-books if she attempted to answer all the startling questions asked her in the class. One day the attraction of gravitation was under discussion, and Charley Beale volunteered the opinion that he "didn't see any need of it, anyway." "It seems to me." said Charley, "there's no particular use in having the earth attract things. Now, when the apple fell and made Newton think out the reason—why, that apple might just as well have stayed where it was till somebody gathered it."

"You play ball, don't you?" asked the teacher.
"Yes'm."
"Suppose you hit the ball very high, what happens?"
"It falls."
"But if there were no attraction toward the earth it wouldn't fall. Don't you think that might prove inconvenient?"
Charley did not answer immediately. His convenient to a tract time of his birth. Colors as though he were a year old at the time of his birth. Colors here work as though he were a year old at the time of his birth. Colors passing through a prism can be made to produce the loudest noises and blue and yellow the fauntest. A cubic foot of newly fallen snow weighs 5½ pounds, and has 12 times the bulk of an equal weight of water.

It is said to be a fact. though not generally known, that the light of the sun and the moon exercises a deleterious effect on knives and other edge tools.

Waves exert a lorce of one ton per square inch when they are only 20 feet high. At cassis, France, granite blocks of 15 cubic metres have been moved by wave force.

A recent eruption on the sun's face was photographed, and lasted for tully 15 minutes. Its angular height showed it to be a fact. though not generally known, that the light of wate

There is in Buffalo one line of street cars on which a car crosses 54 railroad tracks in making one round trip.

Lewiston, Dec. 20, 1891.

Dear Granper: I see by the paper that there is going to be a war with the Chilis. And I want to go. papa says I can go if you would find me a place in the gunboats. If you can I should like to be errand boy for the captaoin but if you could not get that, I want to be on the commanders or captaoins.

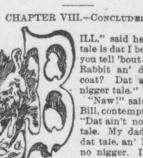
Thomas.

All the trees of the tropics except those imported from the colder climes are evergreens.

Connecticut is such a pious State that it refuses to permit a Sunday night exhibition of stereopticon views of the Holy Land or to allow the grating of a wooden nutmeg for hospital gruel.

WHILE THE SOUT GOT COLD.

Persond with stead in the third is no such a state of the state of the



comp'ny.

"Des 'fo' dark dey come ter whar dey wuz a river, an' Mr. Rabbit, he 'low dey better camp out on de bank, an' git soon start in de morning.' So dey built up a fier, an'

"He little nigger picked up the coal that way." Mr. Winnerly continued, "an' then he started out. Ole Man Know-All hollered at 'im.

"Hol' on!' sezee: 'how you gwine ter cook der supper, an' 'bout de time dey wuz gittin' ready ter go ter bed Mr. Rabbit 'low:

"'Brer Beaver, I mighty feared we gwine to have trouble dis night!' Mr. Beaver say, 'How comes so, Brer Rabbit?'

"'Hol' on!' sezee: 'how you gwine ter kindle a fire frum jest one coal?'

"'Easy enough,' sez the little nigger.
"'Ole Man Know-All jumped up an' fol-lered 'im, an' when the little nigger come ter his mammy's house, he got two fat pine splinters, picked up the coal er fire wi' 'em

dents.
The Hospital of St. Vincent de Pauls is boat.

wo hours.

Probably the youngest woman evangelist in the country is Fannie Edwards, a fifteen-year-old Louisville girl, who has been preaching the gospel to Tennessee mountaineers. She is very attractive in appearance and quite eloquent, it is said.

oysters.

Divers who helped to lay the foundation of the great Eads bridge found that while they were under a pressure of four "atmospheres," or 60 pounds to the square inch, the ticking of a watch was absolutely painful to the ear. They also found it impossible to whistle.

If an elephant was as altisonant or farsounding as a nightingale in proportion to his bulk, his trumpeting could be easily heard around the world. On like conditions an ox bellowing in Australia could be heard in New York about 15 hours after making the noise.

Married men are said to live longer than

On Dec. 21, at midnight, by a new law, Vienna suddenly expanded from an area of 5 square kilometers to 178 square kilometers, or half the size of London, and three times as large as Berlin, with a population of 1 200 000.

ture by means of a glass bulb.

Snuff has been made from a very early period, first and most largely by the Spanish, who prepared it with care and scented it with various materials. Next the low countries, Scotland and England, extended and popularized the use of snuff.

Swords of prehistoric and even much later times were often of bronze, but for many ages steel has been the material exclusively employed, except that occasionally some other material has been used for swords designed for state occasions and pageants.

The hamlet of Faust, situated in the Lower

In Japan, it is said, there are apple trees growing four inches in height, which bear fruit freely about the size of currants.

Some time ago the figurehead of a ship was picked up near a little island off the coast of Western Australia, which, from the course it was pursuing when found, had evidently only just arrived there. It was identified as belonging to a vessel that had been burned at sea near Cape Horn, at a point just 8000 miles away, two years and a half before. The mean rate at which the figurehead had travelled was, therefore, about six miles and a half a day.

The tallest trees in the world are the gum trees of Victoria, Australia. In some districts they average 300 feet high. The longest prostrated one measured 470 feet and 81 feet in girth near the roots.

There are now 21 law firms in the United

There on the garret floor I sat and brooded o'er them all And longed for that sweet childhood with My old rag doll.

And though I am a woman, with a woman's work and care, And though I look each morning for the silver in my hair, And all my golden childhood is but a happy dream. Somehow today its perfect joys a little nearer seem Since I found har in the garret with the colors passing through a prism can be supported to the silver in my old at the time of his birth.

Colors passing through a prism can be supported to the silver in my old at the time of his birth.

The oil in grape seed is valuable enough to warrant its extraction at considerable expense, and it is apt to soon develop into a permanent industry.

An engine and tender An engine and tender weighing 68 tons were begun to be put together at 9 o'clock on a morning in the great works at Strat-ford, and by 7.15 the following morning they were run out of the shop complete.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Death's Notable Harvest During the Past Seven Days.

The "Woman's Bank" Recalled-Boston's New Commercial Exchange.

Other Notes and Happenings in the Five Eastern States.

Prof. Joseph Lovering, Hollis professor emeritus at Harvard College, died Monday morning at Cambridge. Dr. Lovering was born in Charlestown, Dec. 25, 1813. At the age of 17 he entered Harvard as a sophomore, and after three years graduated with high standing. He was instructor and tutor in Harvard from 1835 to '38, and Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1838 to 1888, and was regent from 1853 to 1869. In 1884 he was appointed director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, and continued in that capacity until 1888, when he retired from active period of consecutive service recorded in the history of the institution. For half a century he had held the high position of the loss of \$200,000.

Prof. Lovering was for many years corresponding secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, and its president from 1880 to 1888, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the American Historical Society of Philadelphia, of the California Academy of Sciences and of the Buffalo Historical Society. From 1867 to 1876 he had charge of difficult computations in the work of the United States Coast Survey. Prof. Lovering was a very voluminous writer on scientific subjects. Emerson said of Prof. Lovering's essay on "Internal Equilibrium and Motion of Bodies," that it was "the most agreeable contribution to scientific literature which has fallen under our eye since Sir Charles Bell's book on the hand, and brings to mind the clear, transparent writings of Davy and Playfair." W. J. Youmans enumerates 103 contributions, published addresses and reviews of which Dr. Lovering was the author.

Hon. John L. Hadley of Weare, N. H., died Monday. He was born in that town in 1810, and had always resided there. He was in 1833, and in the five following years, being each year the youngest member of

being each year the youngest member of the House. In 1846, 1847 and 1848 he was again a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the executive council.

Mr. Albert G. Strong, one of the pioneer business men of Burlington, Vt., died Monday morning. He had been a leading hardware merchant of Vermont since 1852. He was born in Burlington Dec. 24, 1823.

The venerable Deacon Stephen Davis of Lewiston, Me., died at his home on Pleasant st., Monday morning, aged 91. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1847.

Rev. Leo P. Boland, record of the cathedral rectory, Boston. Father Boland was born April 11, 1850, in Charlestown, Mass. He studied at Holy Cross College, Worcester, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore and the seminary at Aix, in the south of France. Ordained April, 1878, his first apiontment was to St. Marv's. Cambridgeport, whence he was transferred, after a sew months, to the cathedral. Here he had served, 1878 as assistant, and for the last three years as rector.

Mr. Cone indorsing both of the notes, The railroad cannot pay, and Cone issued by the company to collect the amount of the notes. At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Department, G. A.R., on Wednesday, the following-named officers were elected: Department commander, George T. Cranston of Wick-Cord; junior vice-department commander, Charles H. Baker of Pawtucket.

A revised estimate of the loss by the burning of St. Thomas' Roman Catbolic church, convent and parochial residence in Fairfield. Tuesday night, is \$50,000, on which there is \$15,000 insurance. It is thought that the fire was set by Italians. Two weeks ago Father Coleman announced that a separate mass would be celebrated for the list that the fire was a steir attendance at the regular services was a great annoyance by reason of their rough ways and untidy apearance, it is said that this made the very content of the holes. At the annual meeting of the Rhode Company to collect the amount of the heads cannot pay, and Cone indorsing both of the as rector.
ge Henry Snelling, the second
ving graduate of Harvald Coln Newport, R. I., on the 18th

A. Aldrich, father of Senator Aldrich,

Island.

Mrs. Hannah Eustis, the last of the two venerable Barr twin-sisters, died at the house of her niece on North st., Salem, Friday, in the 92d year of her age, following the price within a few months of the later sister within a few months of the later. in the 92d year of her age, following sister within a few months of the lat-demise. Mrs. Eustis was the widow of

ames Eustis. Mr. Asa H. Herring, a prominent citizen Mr. Asa H. Herring, a prominent citizen nd shoe manufacturer, died at Haverhill, lass., Saturday morning, aged 69. He was orn in Gilford, Me., and had lived in

and putit nearly 100 snips, and was at the time of his death at work unon what is to be the biggest ship in the world. The famous Sewall ships were of his construc-

famous Sewall ships were of his construction.

Tristram R. Dennison, known as "Father
Dennison," died in New Bedford Thursday,
aged 82. He had been city missionary
for more than 50 years, and only gave up
the position a month or two ago, his place
being taken by Rev. William Carruthers.
"Father Dennison" was born Dec. 1, 1810,
in Annisquam Parish, Gloucester. He received his education in the country schools,
and he was 22 years old when he came to
Boston. He had joined the Essex Street
church in Boston, and had been active in
mission work in New Bedford.

KNEW AN ENGINE FROM A TO Z Death of William Smith, Superintendent of B. & M. Motive Power.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 19.—William Smith, superintendent of locomotive power of the Boston & Maine railroad, died this morning of kidney trouble, aged 67 years. He had been in the service of the road for 40 years. He had been engineer for a number of years, running between Exeter and Boston; was master mechanic of the old Boston & Maine for some 12 years, and for the past six or eight years had charge of all the locomotive all the divisions of the Boston & Maine

He was a 32d degree Mason and a mem ber of several other organizations.

The "Woman's Banker" Dead. Sarab E. Howe, who came into promi nence years ago by her connection with the Woman's Bank," died of paralysis at her home, 733 Tremont st., Tuesday afternoon. She was 65 years old.

Mrs. Howe, as president of the "Woman's Bank," was first placed under arrest in 1886 by the police of headquarters for obtaining money under false pretences.

At that time she ran the bank at 2 East Brookline st., and its modus operandi was Deposits were received for no less than

\$200 or more than \$1000, with 8 per cent. interest per month, payable every three The interest for the first three month

was paid back into the depositor's hands at the date of the first deposit.

For some time the swindle went on unmolested, but Mrs. Howe was convicted on Oct. 16, 1880, and sent to the house of correction for three years, being released March 13, 1885.

Soon after she was released in 1885 for obtaining money under false pretences through

Soon aftershe was released in 1885 for obtaining money under false pretences through this nefarious bank scheme, which swindled hundreds of depositors, she came back to Boston and settled at 132 West Concord st., where she was again located by the police. For six months after her reappearance no reports about her were received, but then it became noised around that the bank was again running to full blast. However, the police were unable to take action, as no substantial evidence against her could be obtained.

Soon afterward she came back to Boston and began active operations.

On Dec. 8, 1888, Mrs. Howe was arrested by Police Inspectors Glidden and Dugan. She was arrested upon complaints charging her with swindling four ladies in 1886 to the amount of \$2000.

She went to St. John. N. B., but, as before stated, she left that city also very suddenly. She remained in Montreal for about a month, but from reports did not do a flourishing business. She then went to Chicago and stayed there two months, hanging out a sign as the keeper of a "woman's bank."

She did not meet with success and in October of that year returned to Boston and resumed her business, which ran without trouble for nearly a year, when she was again arrested. again arrested.

After being kept in jail for several months this time the district-at orney decided that there was not enough evidence to convict her so she was discharged.

their magnificent new exchange on India and Broad sts. The old exchange over the Quincy market was the scene of much fun and excitement on Wednesday. Thursday the new building was thrown open for the inspection of the public, and in the evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Vendome. The party was made up of Lamont G. Burnham, president of the chamber; Gov. Russell, ex-Secretary of State T. F. Bayard, Mayor Matthews, H. B. Goodwin, Rev. A. P. Peabody, Hon. Alden Speare, Hon. John J. Knox. president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Charles F. Choate, president of the Old Colony railroad; W. O. Blaney, Hon. Thomas N. Hart, ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. A. W. Beard and Hon. S. M. Cullom, and about 300 others, representing the commercial interests of the city.

Secretary Rand read a letter from President Harrison, regretting his inability to attend the banquet. In this letter President Harrison said: "I amin full sympathy with every movement and every organization having for its object the development of our home and foreign commerce and the maintenance, in connection with our national finances, of a safe, adequate and stable monetary medium for the exchanges which commerce implies."

An Electric Light Station Burned. Exactly at 3.30 o'clock Saturday morning Boston covering the Back Bay, South End, flash, and at the same time the entire heavens were lit up by an angry ruddy glow that

The factory was an irregular shaped brick building of three stories, facing on Ferdi- highest number of votes. nand st., immediately back of the Cadets' barracks, and having a long, low extension to the south, on which was located the pow-

The fire caught from an overcharged wire. Notes.

Last week several shoe factories in Randolph, Brockton and Whitman, Mass. were broken into and a large quantity of shoes were stolen. Augustus Miller and George Jones have been arrested.

Jones have been arrested.

Fred Currier, the Lowell frebug, was fined \$50 for pulling a false alarm, and held in \$2500 for the grand jury, Thursday. Currier owns up to setting a fire in Nashua, and is suspected of causing the recent disastrous fires at Lebanon, N. H.

For the second time within nine months the Springfield Boat Club's house was set afire. Thursday night. In the building, which is insured for \$2000, are stored fully \$3000 worth of boats belonging to the Springfield Boat Club, the Christian training school and George Otto. The loss is about \$300.

about \$900.

Henry D. Cone of Stockbridge has been sued for \$75,000 by the State Trust Company of New York, which loaned the New York & Massachusetts railroad \$25,000, Nov. 11, 1891, and \$50,000 in May, 1891.

Mr. Cone indorsing both of the notes. The railroad cannot pay, and Cone issued by the company to collect the amount of the notes.

John Flood of Eastport, Me., who accidentally shot and killed Annie Surles a few days ago, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen \$700 from Samuel Stanley of Boston. He was taken to Boston. Flood confessed his crime and returned

Louis Heckman of North Attieboro, Mass., has been missing from his home since Dec. 24. Heckman left ostensibly to go to Boston and draw his pension. Within a day or two he returned, and then went to Providence, where all trace of him was lost.

Nearly all the lawyers in Cheshire county have signed a petition to Gov. Tuttle for the appointment of Ira H. Colby of Claremont to the position of attorney general of New Hampshire, in place of the late Daniel Barnard.

Keen of Fryeburg was elected secretary. A paner was read on "Responsibilities of Individual Members" by J. W. Green of Bangor. At the afternoon session President Fernald of the Maine State College spoke on "Educational Features of Institute Work." The trestle bridge of the North Weare railroad over the Merrimac at Manchester, N. H., recently injured by the high water and ice, will not be repaired at present. Work on the new iron bridge will, however, be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

on the new iron bridge wilf, however, be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Hon. Herbert Brainerd of St. Albans, Vt., has been appointed by the secretary of the treasury superintendent of construction of the new federal building.

Wells Goodwin of Newbury Centre, Vt., 97 years old, is probably the only pensioner in the State of the war of 1812. He was wounded by a shot through the leg in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

A fire Tuesday damaged the business section of Liberty, Me., to the extent of nearly \$25,000. It caught in the grocery store of A. D. Matthews from an unknown cause, and spread to other buildings. Only by great efforts of citizens was the rest of the business section saved.

A fire of probably incendiary origin started in the row of buildings over the old waterway on the west side of Canal st., Providence, Tuesday, and before control of the flames was obtained \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

the flames was obtained \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Col. Ira W. Moore, who died lately of pneumonia at Goff's Falls, N. H., was born in that place 76 years ago. In early life he commanded a regiment in the old State militia, and was a charter member of the Amoskeag Veterans. He was a represetative from Manchester in the Legislature of 1846, and had filled several offices in the municipal government of that city.

Arion, the 2-year-old, holding the world's record of 2.1034 of the Palo Alto stables, recently purched by J. Malcolm Forbes of Senator Stanford, arrived at Milton, Mass., Friday, in good condition.

Willie Stuart, aged 14, son of Robert Stuart of Machiasport, Me., got angry with another member of the family Thursday, secured a pistol and shot himself dead.

In the Supreme Court at Saco, Me., Fri-

another member of the family Thursday, secured a bistol and shot himself dead.

In the Supreme Court at Saco, Me., Friday, the case against Frank Kimball and Orville A. Allen of Welles, charged with attempting to wreck a train, was continued.

The 25th annual encampment of the department of Maine, G. A. R., will convene at Auburn, Feb. 4, and continue Feb. 5, closing, with a camplire in the evening at Auburn Hall. Commander-in-Chief John Palmer has accepted an invitation, and will be present during the encampment.

Hon. E. H. Cheney of Lebanon, recently appointed United States consul at Matanzas, started for his post Saturday.

Jacob Greeley, aged 60, of East Kingston, was struck by the Portland express on the Boston & Maine railroad Friday night between Exeter and East Kingston, and instantly killed.

Lake Champlain is now frozen from Whitehall to Westport, with safe crossing for teams from Barnes to Port Henry.

Twelve new post offices have been established in Vermont within one year, and now one has been applied for at Whitingham station, to be named Davis Bridge.

The national board of army officers at Springfield has adjourned without conduct.

ham station, to be named Davis Bridge.

The national board of army officers at Springfield has adjourned without conducting any target experiments with guns, to meet again at Springfield, Feb. 25.

The total number of Fall River building permits issued during the past year was 393, as compared with 431 in 1890. The outlay was \$911.100, as compared with \$1,215.250 during the preceding year.

Andrew S. Taylor of Little Compton. R. I., while suffering from melancholia, shot himself Thursday.

The body of Mrs. J. B. Barnaby has been placed in the family tomb at Swan Point. Providence, in the presence of members of the family, it having been for nine months in the receiving vanit at that cemetery.

In the receiving vault at that cemetery.

Tuesday was a very successful day for the musical convention at Littleton, N. H., with many additions of excellent singers to the chorns. The day was occupied with a drill.

morning.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season arrived at Richford, Vt., Monday night, when 12 inches fell. It snowed heavily Tuesday and another foot will probably fall. The lumbering business all over that section is now active.

Leroy A. White's large barn in Manton, R. I., was totally destroyed by fire Thursday morning, with considerable hay, grain and farming tools. Loss, \$4000; insurance, \$1500.

Boston's New Exchange.

Boston merchants celebrated on Wednesday, and Thursday last the completion of

CONGRESSIONAL

Four Days' Work this Week in Both Branches

Senator Teller Wants Utah a State-Stanford Talks on Money.

Mexican Awards and Other Matters of Limited Interest.

MONDAY.-These bills were introduced in the Senate today:
By Mr. Teller of Colorado, to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of

By Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, for relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States revenue cutter Gallatin off the coast of Massachusetts. By Mr. Peffer of Kansas, proposing an

Highlands and Dorchester went out like a amendment to the constitution so as to elect was visible for miles around.

The big electric power station of the Bosnamed thereon for president and vice-presiwhich he is designated upon ballots having a like caption, then the ballot shall be States. Referred. counted for the person having the next

highest number of votes.

By Mr. Perkins of Kansas, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hale of Maine offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for copies of all agreements with other countries relating to interchange of trade, and for a report as to the practical effect of such agreement.

ment.

The Senate then took from the calendar the bill reported from the committee on loreign relations to amend the act of 1878 for the distribution of the awards under the convention of 1868 with Mexico (referring specially to the La Abra claim).

Mr. Dolph of Oregon explained the bill at some length. During most of Mr. Dolph's remarks there were but two senators seated on his side of the chamber, and about a lozen on the other side. There was little or no pretence on the part of more than two or three senators of feeling any interest in the matter. Mr. Vest of Missouri opposed the bill. He

Ninety Bills Introduced in the House.

The following were among the bills introduced and referred in the House today: By Mr. Loud of California, to absolutely prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise. By Mr. Stout of Michigan, reducing the duty on sewing thread and certain manufactures of iron and steel.

By Mr. Williams of North Carolina, for the

Jection of the president and vice-president y direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Page of Rhode Island, for a public uilding at Providence.

By Mr. Snow of Illinois, granting lands to concrably discharged soldiers of the late war of the rabellion.

honorably discharged soldiers of the late war of the rebellion.

By Mr. Turpin of Alabama, permitting national banks to lend money on real estate. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to public printing and binding, and for the distribution of public documents. The reading of the bill consumed nearly two hours.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee explained the bill. He said the charges relating to the distribution of public documents would result in a considerable saving to the government. The most important legislation proposed was that providing for the appointment of a superintendent of documents. He stated that during the past 10 years the appropriations for public printing had interest the stated that during the past 10 years the

He stated that during the past 10 years the appropriations for public printing had increased from \$2,017,000 to \$3,369,000. It and over which the government had no was time some steps should be taken to reduce this expenditure. The matter was The loaning of money on real estate was this government by banks in every State. reduce this expenditure. The matter was laid over.

Ninety odd public bills in all were introduced in the House today, and more of the melated to the tariff than to any other sing, equestion, though the currency problem was also attempted to be solved in several different ways. The tariff bills introduced today, as a rule, did not attempt to place articles on the free list, but merely proposed a reduction in rates of duty.

Mexican Awards in the Senate.

TUESDAY.-The first paper presented by born in Gilford. Me., and had lived in layers.

Mr. Amos A. Breed, 83 years of age, is dead. He was an old-time Lynn shoemaker, and a direct descendant of the original went to various charitable societies, the widow having been ignored in the will, but the societies have given her \$20,000.

Mr. Elisha P. Mallett, who was recognized as the ablest master builder in Maine, died at Bath Thursday night, aged 76 years. He had built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided and built nearly 100 ships, and was at the last of the provided at Bath Thursday night, aged 76 years.

Mr. Peffer advocated the bill. He was a first with curiosity and interest. Mr. Peffer advocated the bill. He was a tire with curiosity and interest. His remarks were read from manuscript, but his delivery was clear and free from embarrassment.

The pope's physician, Dr. Ceccarelli, was do the vice-president in the Senate today was a time to extend on the Action of the vice-president in the Senate today was a time the vice-president in the Senate today was a time the vice-president in the Senate today was a time the Senate of the initial points. Mr. Stanford assented.

Mr. Peffer advocated the bill. He was listened to a first with curiosity and interest. His remarks were read from manuscript but his delivery was clear and free from the secretary of state (in reply to a Senate resolution) as to the Mexican a werds under the convention of 1868.

Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as \$3.865,000, all of on the table, to be called up on some future of the vice-president in the Senate today was at the vice-president in the Senate today was at the belief \$56.000 and a widow. The money of obtaining loan amount of the awards as \$3,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in 14 annual instalments in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention. Of that amount \$287,000 had been withheld on account of the Weil award and \$403,000 on account of the La Abra award. In addition to those two sums only \$10,104 was yet to be distributed. Payment had been refused only in these two cases. No part of the money received from Mexico had been invested.

money received from Mexico had been invested.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to provide for a more perfect organization of the United States naval observatory. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs, atter remarks by Mr. Morrill that the government possessed a structure for an observatory that was superior, perhaps, to any other in the world. It was understood, he said, that the government was going to need all its naval officers for its war ships, and it was almost indispensable that there should be at the head of the naval observatory a man who was willing to spend his life in the service, and who was, perhaps, the best qualified man in the United States.

Other bills were introduced and referred Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hoar—To prevent the manufacture of clothing made in unhealthy places and the sale of clothing so manufactured.

By Mr. Hawley—To increase the pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the army; for a board of review in military trials in certain cases; to provide for the promotion of enlisted men in the army to the grade of second lieutenant.

The Senate then proceeded to business on the calendar and disposed of a large number of bills.

At 2 p. m. the consideration of the Mexican award bill, which was before the Senate yesterday, was resumed, and Mr. Vest continued his argument against it. Mr. Vest snoke until 4.10.

Mr. Morgan of the committee on foreign relations then undertook to refute Mr. Vest's argument.

The bill went over till tomorrow without

After a short executive session, the Senate ourned till tomorrow, 'Pub. Docs.'' the Theme in the House. The following bills were introduced and

referred in the House today: By Mr. Cummings of New York-Relating the compensation of fourth-class postnasters,
By Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts—For the
observance of Labor day in the District of masters.

observance of Labor day in the District Columbia,
Mr. Harter of Ohio introduced a bill for the better control and to promote safety of national banks.
The House resumed the consideration of the bill prov ding for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. After some debate Mr. Richardson moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, in order to give members an opportunity to examine

o give members an opportunity to examine ne measure. Mr. O'Neill of Missouri moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to: Yeas, 137; nays, 102 Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider and to ay this motion on the table. Mr. Springer of Illinois moved an adjournment, which was lost-89 to 112—amid laughter on the

was lost—89 to 112—amid laughter on the Republican side.
Mr. O'Neill's motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.
This defeats the bill.
At the suggestion of the speaker pro tem, the committee on rules was granted leave to have printed the proposed new rules in pamphlet form.
The House then adjourned. Tedious Discussion on Mexican Claims.

WEDNESDAY-Among the bills introduced in the Senate today and referred were the

By Mr. Platt-To enable New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union as a form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union as a State. He said that he introduced it at the request of the delegate from New Mexico, but without comm tting himself to its protections.

In the Eton playing fields, watching his sons batting, bowling or fielding, and reading between the overs.

Astronomer Coden Bead.

John Couch Adams, F. R. S., the well-known English astronomer, is dead. He was born in 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was senior wrangler in between the overs. By Mr. Hawley-Making appropriations

By Mr. Hawley—M...

for sites for fortifications at the eastern
trance to Long Island sound.

The Senate then took up the calendar, the
first 18 bills upon it being for public buildings. Among those passed included \$100.000 for Dover. N. H., and \$200,000 for
Providence, R. I.

Played "They Never Came Back."

They are the secretary of the inmise on my little Rastus, an doun your fergit it."

Providence, R. I.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution, which was a greed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for intornation on the question of dispensing with any of the Indian agencies.

Mr. Frye introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes and to carry into effect certain recommendations of the United States delegates to the international maritime conference. Referred.

Mr. Frye said that it was an exceedingly important bill, covering all of the recom-

mendations made at that maritime Con-

mendations made at that maritime Congress.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Mexican award (the La Abra) bill, and Mr. Dolph made an argument in its support.

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out the sixth section of the bill, allowing an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, and expressed his concurrence in the views of the committee on foreign relations as to the scheme or method adopted for disposing of the somewhat difficult and very long-considered question. He believed the Court of Claims was, on the whole, a reasonably proper and suitable tribunal for the purpose, although he would have preferred the appointment by the president of a board of which one or more foreigners of reputation, should be members.

Mř. Dolbh said that he had no objection to having the section struck out, though he could not assent without an order from the committee.

Mr. Hayley favored the bill, and related

could not assent without an older committee.

Mr. Hawley favored the bill, and related an instance coming within his special knowledge wherein the Mexican government treated in like manner the fraudulent claim of one of its own citizens against the United States.

After a tedious and uninteresting discussion the bill went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Washburn introduced a bill defining options and futures, and imposing special taxes on dealers therein.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Springer's Free Wool Bill Intro-

Mr. Springer's Free Wool Bill Introduced.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee introduced a bill in States by direct vote of the people. The

> On motion of Mr. Stone of Kentucky a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of all goods imported into the United States from the Dominican republic and from Porto Rico, dutiable or free; also a statement of all goods exported to these countries for 10 years prior to the passage of the McKinley act.

act.
Mr. Springer of Illinois introduced his free wool bill, and it was referred to the committee on ways and means.
Mr. Davis of Kansas introduced a bill providing a special pension fund. Referred.
The House then adjourned.

The Deluge of New Bills Continues. THURSDAY,-Among the bills introduced and referred in the Senate today were the By Mr. McPherson-To increase the ef-

ficiency of the coast defences.

By Mr. Gallinger—To amend the interstate commerce act; for a wooden dry dock at Portsmouth, N. H. Several other bilis were reported from

ommittees and placed on the calendar, including the following: To establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine.

To amend the act concerning the regulation of steam versels.

ion of steam vessels.

To amend the act as to the marking of vessels' names on the bow and stern.

Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him Dec.

22 to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The bill proposes the issue of United States circulating pates to the amount of \$100.000.000 to be

sound circulating medium. The bill proposes the issue of United States circulating notes to the amount of \$100,000,000 to be lent (under the supervision of a land loan bureau to owners of land to an amount not exceeding half the assessed valuation of the land at the rate of 2 per cent. Interest.

The bill, he said, was intended for the benefit of all classes, but the farmer necessarily became the instrument by which the money was issued because he possessed the best security unon which the government could loan. The farmer would in its use put the money in circulation.

In the abundance of money thus created the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant and the manufacturer would obtain all they needed, for the transactions of their various callings. That more money was necessary to carry on the business of the country was conceded, he believed, by every intelligent person, therefore to confine the government to coining gold and silver—materials limited in quantity, owned by a few individuals and over which the government had no control—was to fail to meet the nation's wants.

The loaning of money on real estate was

being done now by banks in every State.
The bill merely suggested that the government should do directly what had so long been done indirectly. Mr. Stanford declared that for money purposes alone the credit of the nation with its legal power was more valuable to it than would be inexpansible mines of gold. was more valuable to it than would be in exhaustible mines of gold.

Mr. Morrill remarked that, in order to have the bill comprehensive and equal in its value, the farmers near every town in the United States should have the privilege

The following bills were introduced and referred in the House today: By Mr. Stephenson of Michigan—For two United States revenue cutters for service on by Mr. Bland of Missouri—For the free coin age of gold and silver and for the issue ments in co-operative farming in the provin-

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the drawbacks paid to importers of tin-plate under the provisions of the McKinley bill. Also for a statement of duties refunded to importers of salt for curing fish and meat.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri introduced a bill incorporating the Society of American Florists.

Mr. Smith of Illinois, by request, introduced a bill to prevent the adulteration of baking powder with alum or ammonia.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reporter the new code of rules, which was ordered printed in the Record.

Record.

Ces of Saraton and Sall.

The inhabitants. The yield will be devoted to refilling the communal stocks, and the proceeds of the surplus will be applied to repayment of local public debts.

The authorities are busily occupied with measures to relieve the distress. They have not provided a bill to prevent the adulteration of baking powder with alum or ammonia.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reporter the new code of rules, which was ordered printed in the Record.

The novelist, Ertel, who is in the parish of Makari, province of Veronesch. is arranging to feed the inhabitants there. Hundreds of starving people apply to him daily for relief. coin notes.
On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, a ces of Saratoff and Samara.

Ces of Saratoff and Samara.

Plots of ground will be cultivated by all the inhabitants. The yield will be devoted

committee on rules, reported the new code of rules, which was ordered printed in the Record.

The portraits of ex-Speakers Grow and Randall of Pennsylvania were then brought into the hall and placed upon easels provided for them. They were carefully scrutinized by the members, and the remarks passed upon them were highly eulogistic.

Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania made a brief and effective speech of presentation.

Speeches eulogistic of the two gentlemen whom the House was honoring were delivered by Messrs. Wright, McAleer and Brosus of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Holman, who had been a member of the 37th House (the only member of the 37th House (the only member of the green thouse who enjoyed that privilege), in a pleasant speech replete with reminiscences, in the name of the House, accepted the gift of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Springer escorted Mr. Grow to the speaker's desk, where he was gracefully received by Mr. McMillin, who tendered him a seat on the left. The ex-speaker was greeted with applicates. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered a resolution accepting the portraits.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa made the concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered the carefully received by Mr. McMillin, who tendered him a seat on the left. The ex-speaker was greeted with applicates. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered a resolution accepting the portraits.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa made the concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered the carefully received by Mr. McMillin, who tendered him a seat on the left. The ex-speaker was greeted with applicates. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered the craft to each person, to last until the next havest.

The narvest in some parts of Veronesch was lasty year four-fifths below the average.

The narvest in some parts of Veronesch was lasty year four-fifths below the average.

In Makari 1119 persons out of a population of 1532 are without food and depend upon charity.

One-helf of the live stock owned by the pound for a mere trifle.

The village of Orlova, near Makari, is at

The Busy Gladstone.

of the vast amount of work he accomplishes relative to the designs of Russia, connected

gramme. What should I play?
Pounderewski (glancing through the Pounderewski (glancing through the curtain)—I think you'd better play a march.

Rever a result are all coincerns.

A Royal Palace Destroyed.

Brussels, Jan. 23.—Fire broke out in the palace of the Duke of Arenberg this morning at 3 o'clock, and spread with such rapid.

Brussels, Jan. 23.—Fire broke out in the palace of the Duke of Arenberg this morning at 3 o'clock, and spread with such rapid.

Passenger (triumphantly)—Oh. just so! Invitations had been sent out to the penny; I've a first class ticket.

Suc (degrees very)—Rev. I would.

He (surprised)—Why, you just said would marry me, penny; I've a first class ticket.

Matters of Current Interest and Report in London.

England Said to be Trying to Isolate France-Russia's Famine.

Jesuit General Dead-Other Matters

[Copyright.] LONDON, Jan. 23.—The ravages of influenza continue unabated. The death rate his week is quite as high as it was last. The total average for January will probbe higher than anything known in ondon except in times of pestilence. is crippled. The mails are delayed, as the

ours without any solution for the troubles the position being reached. The Parnellite purse is also empty. Under the stress of impecuniosity both des have been driven to the sensible con-usion that the only way out of the diffind can be released by consent and divided

l controversy on the question as to what be done with the money subscribed ands wedding presents to the Princess is practically at an end. is supposed to be bad taste to offer her a every sit as a consolation for the loss of lover, but the subscribers do not look quite in that light.

It is understood that Prince George of each will be discounted by the dukedom, which the dukedom of Kent, which the en loves because her father was Duke ent.

e George will also give up the rov fre of a sailor, settle down quietly at and be initiated into the ceremonial which he will have henceforth to lead. ericans coming abroad next season have no fears that London will be ssingly dull.

d have no fears that London will be ressingly dull.

In Queen and Duchess of Albany will de the May drawing-room.

It seems that even priests cannot refrain me becoming snobs when brought into mediate contact with British nobility.

Temarkable instance of this occurred Lardinal Manning's funeral on Thursday, after the long service the coffin was taken ment of the oratory, the archibishops and hops hurried into their carriages, anxious reach the cemetery so as not to increase danger to the crowds waiting there in cold and foggy weather.

The carriages were kept waiting in the meal streets for 40 minutes after the body splaced in the hearse.

This delay was due to the priests of the tory smuggling the Duke of Noriolk and a Marquis of Bute and several aristotic laymen into a side room for luncheon, wing the church dignitaries shivering in cold.

eaving the church dignitaries shivering i There is some warm talk about it in Cath POPE LEO'S CONDITION.

His Advanced Age Renders His Hold on Life Precarious. PARIS. Jan. 22.-According to reports

rom a trustworthy source in Rome, the Pope is rather gravely afficted with influenza, and, owing to his advanced age, his sickness is causing much anxiety. The pope's physician, Dr. Ceccarelli, was

on the table, to be called up on some future occasion.

The Mexican award bill (referring to the La Abra claim) was taken up, and Mr. Dolph resumed his argument in favor of the but yielded for executive session.

Afterwards, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Honoring Ex-Speaker Galusha Grow.

Horrors of the Russian Famine. St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.-The govern

burg from Brussels, but would go as am-bassador to Rome, Sir Robert Morier remaining at St. Petersburg as British am bassador, caused much surprise. The [Young Man.] bassador, caused much surprise. The prevalent impression, however, is that the licity and regularity, and the great secret foreign office has important information

plicity and regularity, and the great secret of the vast amount of work he accomplishes lies in the fact that every odd five minutes is occupied. No man ever had a deeper sense of the preciousness of time and the responsibility which every one incurs by the use or misuse he makes of it.

To such a length does he carry this that at a picnic to a favorite Welch mountain he has been seen to fling himself on the heather and bury himself in some pamphlet upon a question of the day, until called to lighter things by those who were responsible for the provision basket.

His grand maxim is never to be doing nothing. It must have been a habit early acquired in life, for after a double marriage in 1839 (Mr. Gladstone and Lord Lyttleton to the sisters Catherine and Mary Glynne), the two brothers-in-law surprised their wives and awed them not a little by filling up every spare moment.

Out of their pockets came the inevitable little classic, Homer or what not, whether at a railway station, or on any other of the thousand occasions when the ordinary mortal is content to lose his temper as well as his time.

Some may still remember the familiar prelative to the designs of Russia, connected with her action in preparing for the hasty, transfer of troops from Poland to the east. It is believed that therefore Lord Salisbury has decided that it would be unwise to displement at would be unwise to displement at would be unwise to displement the services of a diplomat so well versed in Russian methods as Sir Robert Morier.

The British government is co-operating with the German and Italian government in trying to persuade the Czar to abandon the French alliance and lord the French alliance and join the European pact, leaving France isolated. Sir R. D. Morier, who is persona grata at the Russian court, being much liked by the Czar. Is using his influence to arrange a conference between the emperors of Russia and Germany at which it is hoped the old harmony of relations may be reestablished. It is now reported that therefore Lord a di

1843, and was soon elected to a fellowship A Schemer.

[Indianapolis Journal]

"What! Yougwine to put dat little brack mp in de baby show?"

"Yasindeed. 'Bout de time de mudders 'vall dem white younguns gits after dat committee dev'll be mighty glad to compernise on my little Rastus, an' doun' you ferritit!"

Played "They Never Came Back."

After which he became one of the mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motions of Uranus, in order to find out whether they mught be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to obtain the elements of its orbit. In January, 1847. Mr. A 'ams privately circulate! a paper explanatory of "The Observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus." In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean professor of astronomy at Cambridge. after which he became one of the mathe

NEWS FROM ABROAD

ity that it was with difficulty that the Prince and Princess De Crov d'Arenberg and their children escaped from the burning building. As it was the family made their escape in their night dresses. The fire is supposed to have originated in or near a room used for the storage of oils and varnishes in the right wing of the palace, and before it was under control a very large number of the most precious of the Arenberg historical relics, some of them dating back to the year 1100, were consumed.

One of the firemen was burned to death, and several were so severely injured in other ways that their lives are despaired of. When at about noon the flames began to give way to the many streams of water poured upon them, the Arenberg palace was nearly gutted, involving an enormous loss in money and a still greater loss in historical relics, whose value cannot be even estimated. The outside walls of the palace and some portions of the left wing are still standing, but the palace itself may be said to have been swept off the earth by the conflagration.

Jesuit General Anderledy Dead. Father Anthony Anderledy, the successor of Perce Beckx as general of the Jesuits. who died at Rome, Tuesday, was born in Switzerland, June 3, 1819. He entered the Every department in the public service is crippled. The mails are delayed, as the trains are running behind time.

Miss Florence Nightingale is the latest victum. Her recovery is very doubtful, as she is now 72 years of age, and she has been an invalid for a long time.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who left to join his father on the Riviera today, says the G. O. M. will not return to London until all danger of another attack of influenza is gone.

Absolute poverty has brought the quardling factions of the Irish party to their snees.

At a meeting of anti-Parnellites held in London on Thursday the discussion of the inancial situation was carried on for 12 nours without any solution for the troubles

Miss Florence Nightingale is the latest came to America and finished his studies in St. Louis, Mo. His first place as missionary was Green Bay, Wis. In 1851 he returned to Europe, and after having undergone the last probation in Troachiemes, Belgium, he was employed in giving missions in Germany, where he proved to be an excellent province, and remained in this office for six years. Then he was appointed the German province, and remained in this office for six years. Then he was appointed the World and Holland, and the missions belonging to this province in North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Notes. Society of Jesus Oct. 5, 1838. When the

A despatch from Tangier says that much excitement has been caused in Morocco owing to the tact that the sheriff of Wazan, who is held in reverance only second to that shown to the sultan, is forcibly detained by the French in Algeria. The sheriff is accused by the French of using his religious influence to animate the tribes against French rule.

M. Ribot, French, minister of foreign.

for parliamentary purposes.

Any arrangement made can only be of a temporary character, but unless the Paris fund is got at the Irish party will not have enough money to keep their men in attendance in the House this session.

All controversy on the question as to what is to be done with the money subscribed towards wedding presents to the Princess.

French rule.

M. Ribot, French minister of foreign affairs, Friday, stated that the application of the minimum tariff in Great Britain and all the countries enjoying the favored nation privileges would take effect on Feb. 1, next. M. Ribot also said that Spain. Austria, Belgium and Switzerland had refused to accept the tariff, declaring that it was too high.

During divine service, Friday, in a church at Slobodskoi, in the government of Viatka, Russia, the roof gave way and fell upon the worshippers. When the wreckage had been cleared away it was found that 50 persons had been either killed or injured. Three hundred leading French merchants and manufacturers at Paris decided Friday that their establishments should participate in the Chicago World's fair.

that their establishments should participate in the Chicago World's fair.

At Tiffis, Monday, on the occasion of the blessing of the waters of the river Kura, as a procession of the clergy and a dense crowd of people were crossing an arm of the river on a temporary bridge, the structure collapsed and fell into the stream. A large number of persons were drowned. The people nearest the bridge tried to retreat, but were met by a dense crowd, still surging onward. The result was a territic struggle, in which many persons were crushed to death and a large number were injured.

In Posen Johann Bissen, a locksmith, was locked up in juil. The warden of the prison, named Franko ki, came to inspect the cell. Bissen, who had secreted an iron bar, struck the warden with it, killing him instantly. Then Bissen dressed himself in stantly. Then Bissen dressed himself in stantly. Then Bissen dressed himself in stantly. d passed from the principal gate, every-dy supposing he was the warden. He has

John Hay, president of the legislative council of New South Wales, is dead. He was one of the most distinguished men in the colony.

The committee of the liberal and radical

The committee of the liberal and radical unions, forming, perhaps, the strongest single political body in London, after a lively debate, definitely decided not to support the Socialist Federation's plan for a monster demonstration at World's End.Chelsea, on Sunday, Jan. 31, in defiance of the police. on Sunday, san. 31, in defiance of the police.

The death columns on the front page of
Monday morning's London fimes contain
the unprecedented number of 159 announcements. Twenty-four of these deaths
are attributed to influenza, pneumonia and
bronchities.

be Vatius em
have
oday,
the detriment of the thousands of famished
people in that part of the empire, the Czar
thas sent the mayor of Moscow to purchase
15,000,000 roubles worth of wheat, all of
which will be distributed among the starving. The Czar is determined to have no
nonsense about the matter. He has em
bowered the amount of wheat requ yed.

News from Samoa contradicts the recent
been fighting between the
Mailetoa and Chemen 1.

News from Samoa contradicts the recent Sydney despatch, which said that there had been fighting between the forces of King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa. Advices state that Malietoa sent a war party to Satafa, Mataafa's stronghold, to take his men prisoners, to be tried for rebellion. Mataafa had intelligence of their coming, and had prepared a great feast, to which the war party sat down, refusing to arrest their countrymen. It is believed that there will be no hostilities until June, when the crops will have been gathered.

The organized Anarchists' movement in The organized Anarchists' movement in Washington, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the

be no ostilities until June, when the crops will have been gathered.

The organized Anarchists' movement in the province of Malaga. Spain, for the suppression of which troops are being concentrated at Rome, is more serious than at first supposed. The ramifications of the conspiracy extend to San Ferrand, where trouble is looked for, and there are signs of a renewal of the disorders at Xeres, which city was, a short time ago, attacked by a band of armed Anarchists.

The Lancet publishes an account of an analysis of a sample of the bread eaten by the peasants in the faminy-stricken provinces of Russia. Ten per cent. or more of this "bread" is woody fibre, the rest being mingled with husks, leafy matter and seeds. In color it is a dirty brown. Experts failed to recognize that it was really bread eaten by human beings.

Delegates representing the watchmakers' industry of Neuchatel and Geneva have been holding a meeting at Berne, and have applied to the federal council for financial and moral and to enable them to make a creditable exhibition of the finest and costliest watches that Switzerland can produce as the World's fair in Chicago.

The Paris hospitals are a crowded with influenza patients. The disease prevails in a moral carrier of the secentive committee of the National Association of Democratic cluss was held here executive committee of the National Association of Democratic cluss was held here executive committee of the executive committee of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic cluss was held here today. It was presided over by Represent ative nor Democratic committee of the

time, and a soft, clinging kiss was planted where it would do the most good. "Break away!" came hoarsely from amid the feminine debris.
"What did you say, dearest?" "Come off!" in a half smothered whisper. 'Why, darling, I never heard you use

"I never thought-" he began regretfally. "You did—yes, you did!"
"Why, who's that?"
"Why, who's that?"
from the wall against which they had been leaning and stared at the two ranges of origin letter-boxes and owlish speaking tabes tubes
"Will you never come off, down there,"
"Oh, plague on it! That's Johnny," said
she with deep disgust, "Our speaking tube's
out of order—I forgot."

Passenger (in second class)-I think I've herents of the Alliance party are not in the got into the wrong carriage. Ticket inspector (sternly) -The difference

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Cleveland's Position Outlined by His Friends.

Alliance Men Quarrelling-Senators Gorman and Gibson Re-elected.

Over 5000 Democratic Clubs Now on

New York, Jan. 23 .- The World tomorrow will publish the following from its correspondent at Washington: Two weeks ago Mr. Cleveland decided to announce his positive and final withdrawal from the presidential contest. He communicated his determination to a few of his most intimate friends.

They urged him almost vehemently not Finally, against his own inclination, he agreed to postpone the announcement for a short time. Then he went to Louisiana.

There, in a paragraph, is the most important political news printed since the World announced Mr. Blaine's position.

The position of the Democratic party, said, "Not in the least. That vote means two things. First, that this house does not propose to permit the establishment of any more bureaus, and second, that the members do not propose to be dictated to as to how and It may be denied for political reasons, but it is a fact, nevertheless, which comes to the World correspondent straight from

headquarters. The truth is Mr. Cleveland is disappointed and disgusted.

He feels that he has not received that consideration from the party leaders to

which he is entitled. Only a very few of his friends, none of whom wield a very potent influence in the real management of the party, have ever consulted him. The others have ignored him utterly

Even in specific instances when his wishes have been well known, not the slightest attention has been paid to them.

Mr. Cleveland thought that his work in New York last fall, to say nothing of his position as the only Democratic ex-presi-

dent, entitled him to some recognition. He Received Practically None. He was first annoyed, then indignant and finally, after going to Lakewood, where he had ample opportunity for reflection upon the subject, he reached the determi nation to which reference has been made.

There were other reasons, of course, He saw his friends in this city outwitte and outvoted at every point. Only a few of his former cabinet officials showed the slightest disposition to protect his interests, and they were helpless in the hands of the much shrewder men against whom they were pitted.

form.

They finally obtained a partial concession by insisting that his withdrawal would be unfair to them. It would strengthen Hill so immeasurably that his nomination would be certain.

If Mr. Cleveland would not stand himself he should at least allow his friends time to concentrate upon some candidate in the

Same Wing of the Party. On this presentation of the case Mr. Cleveland agreed to postpone his announcement temporarily, and went to Louisiana. He made this concession grudgingly, how

This is what his friends fear, and they are

"I never said a word," she declared. It must have been"-and a terrible dread over-

most harmonious frame of mind.

methods, and in response to the invitation about 25 gentlemen attended.

The object of the call was to devise some method by which the ranks of the alliance could be solidified and perfect harmony restored.

could be solidified and perfect harmony restored.

The subject of financial reform was discussed in a general way, and a friendly feeling was manifested, when all the good that had been accomplished was nullified by aspeech made by Jerry Simpson.

It is claimed that he started into a political discussion, in which he asserted that no good could be expected from either party, that neither Democrats nor Republicans could be depended upon to do what the people expected in money matters, and the only proper way to pursue the reform was through the agency of the third party.

To this Mr. Livingstone made a vigorous protest.

rotest.

The meeting soon broke up in confusion.
It is claimed that as a result of the conference the two wings of the alliance will not flock together hereafter, and possibly the split will permeate the whole order in all the States, and the more conservative element, led by Mr. Livingstone, will return to the old parties. o the old parties.

True to Democratic Traditions. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Chairman Holman of the appropriation committee of the House, when asked whether the action of the House yesterday, in refusing to adopt the printing reform measure, meant

propose to be dictated to as to how and, where they send their documents. Gorman Succeeds Himself. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19 .- Hon. Arthur Gorman was re-elected today United

States senator to succeed himself. Mr. Gorman received 20 of the 23 votes The House gave him 80 out of 86 votes.
One ballot for United States senator, to succeed the late Hon. E. K. Wilson, was taken in both houses and resulted in a scat-It is expected that a result will be reached on Thursday.

Gibson a Genuine Senator. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21 .- Hon. Charles H. Gibson was today elected United States

term of five years in the place of the late Hon, E. K. Wilson. At the convention of Republicans of the third congressional district, Jeffersonville, Ind., Thursday, President Harrison was enthusiastically indorsed for renomination.

The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held in New York, Thursday. Cornelius N. Bliss was relected president; Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary, and Chester Griswold, treasurer. The third district Republican convention

senator in joint convention of the General

Assembly of Maryland to fill the unexpired

The third district Republican convention at Donaldsonville, La., yesterday elected Harrison delegates to the national conven-

HOW LINCOLN JROPOSED Queerest Love Letter and Remarkable Offer of Marriage.

Abraham Lincoln's offer of marriage was very curious one. Numerous as his iographers have been, says the Young Ladies' Fashion Bazaar, and closely as they have gleaned for new facts and materials, it was left for the latest one-Mr. Jesse Welk of Greencastle—to discover the unique and characteristic production of Mr. Lincoln's almost untutored mind. The letter s one of several written, presumably, to the ady he afterward married.

You must know that I can't see you or think of you with entire indifference, and yet it may be hat you are mistaken in regard to what my real elings toward you are. If I knew you were not I should not trouble you with this letter. Perhaps any other man would know enough without any further information, but I consider it my peculiar right to plead ignorance and your bounden duty to allow the plea.

I want in all cases to do right, and most partial want in all cases to do right, and most partial want at cularly so in all cases with women. I want at ever, and may declare his position any this particular time, more than anything else, to do right with you, and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. And for the purpose of making the

Addressed to "My Dear Mary," it reads thus:

matter as plain as possible I now say you can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts—if you ever had any—from me forever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur add anything to your comfort and peace of mind to do so it is my sincere wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to cut your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance shall depend

contribute nothing to your happiness I am sure it would not to mine.

If you feel yourself in any degree bound to me, I the now willing to release you, provided you wish t, while on the other hand I am willing and even unxious to bind you faster if I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness, This, indeed, is the whole question with me. Nothing would make me more miserable than to elieve you miserable; nothing more happy than to

A long life and a merry one attend you. But, a you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think, just in the manner you think it. Your friend.

Probably this is the queerest love letter on record and the most remarkable offer of marriage ever made. It is a love lettet without a word of love, and a proposal of marriage that does not propose, and yet it led to the great Lincoln's marriage.

WEIGHING AN ELEPHANT. It was Easy Enough After You Rad

Thought Out a Way. [Harper's Young People.] About 200 years ago there lived a Prince of Mahrattas in Hindostan, whose name was Shahjee. Princes are numerous in India out this particular prince was long remembered on account of his beneficence and Industry of Neuchatel and Geneva have been holding a meeting at Jerne, and have been holding a meeting at Jerne, and have been holding a meeting at Jerne, and have been holding an entering at Jerne, and have been killed or wounded. The parts house at the World's fair in Chicago.

The Paris hospitals are crowded with industry and the Legislature have resulted in a serious outbreak.

The authorities are making arrangements and M. de Freychet, minister of war, will be asked to allow the barracks to be used as infirmaries.

The troubles between the governor of Mendoza Argentine and the Legislature have resulted in a serious outbreak.

Assurances have been killed or wounded. The national government has sent a commission with full powers to rostore order.

Assurances have been killed or wounded. The national government has sent a commission.

Slightly Embarrassing.

[New York Herald.]

They stood in the darkened vestibule of a double flat house up town. It was a late hour and a cold night, but these were nothing, for It was he and the were young and stood very closely together. Time stood in the darkened vostibule of a double flat house up town. It was a late hour and a cold night, but these were nothing, for It was he and be and they were young and stood very closely together. Time stood in the darkened vostibule of a double flat house up town. It was a late hour and a cold night, but these were nothing, for It was he and be and they were young and stood very closely together. Time stood no show alongside of opportunity.

"You don't love me a bit?" she said.

"You don't love me a bit?" sh most learned prince of the time, and his ad vice and help were always sought in criti-

preference of the people of this State for cleveland would secure the entire delegation.

This idea seems, however, to have been erroneous, as a poll of the Legislature now in session reflects a strong Hill sentiment, though Cleveland still leads.

Gov. Campbell has only one adherent, Boles one, and 13 expressed no pr ference. Eight members of the Senate and 17 of the House are absent.

In the Senate the vote stood: Cleveland, 17; Hill, 17.

In the House, Cleveland, 38; Hill, 32; some Western man. 19; Gorman. 5; Polk, 1; Weaver, 1; Harrison, I.

It is not improbable that many of the leading citizens of the State may be influenced to Cleveland in the long run through the influence of the friends of Lamar, who has been so highly honored by the ex-president, and whose confidence he enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Alliance Men Quarrelling.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The adherents of the Alliance party are not in the most harmonious frame of mind.

He Was Hers, but She Not His.

He Was Hers, but She Not His. Numerous futile conferences had been He (joyfully)—And you will be mine? She (aggressively)—No, I won't.
He (surprised)—Why, you just said you held, but at the meeting on Wednesday

EMORY J. HAYNES.

truths of the broader creed.

THIS WEEK'S BILL OF FARE.

lence, as told by President HARRISON.

week, some indispensable information.

eise form.

newspaper.

benefit of new readers.

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GEORGE S. BOUTWELL and Rev. EMORY J.

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friends. Show it to them, and ask them to

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hostilities. Time and moderation in speech

and action are great pacificators among

noment, is bitterly hostile to the people

Congressional party has attained power

ceeding. Its hold upon the government

public sentiment, or for the time when the

pelief that the representative of the United

may be justified fully by the government

The South American republics are sub-

and require such interference. In war all

CHILIAN IGNORANCE OF THE UNITED

STATES.

It has been frequently noted during our

tellectual temperament is such that no

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

administration can assume the responsi

reach a basis of agreement.

bility of independent action.

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Boston Meekly Globe. TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1892.

4	Globe			ocl	ket	Calendar.		
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from everywhere. JOSEPH HOWARD Writes of society toady

The agricultural page contains a valuable aper by ANDREW H. WARD, and discusses practically a variety of farming subjects favor, and really gives more useful infornation than most of the agricultural

The Ladies' Department has its custon ary original and select contributions. ADA BACHE-CONE tells how boarding-school girls should dress. REDFERN gives the latest fashions. SHIRLEY DARE tells how to remove wrinkles, etc. There are other choice

MARK TWAIN'S story, "The American Claimant," is full of fun.

The Youth's Department has many good Read every issue of THE WEEKLY GLOBE

sample copy to your neighbors and friends. THE FARMER'S CURRENCY.

Whatever may be the relative merits o of the people, it is certain that both are

of one dollar that you can make. Show a

Being used in the arts both nuctuate in value as bullion along with all other commodities. History shows that gold is more liable to fluctuate in value than is silver. and both gold and silver have fluctuated far nore in value during the past 100 years

than has wheat. Wheat has, therefore, become a sort of conventional currency among the farmers. When you approach a Western farmer and hegin to argue the currency question he wheat will buy now and what it would buy 10. 20 or 40 years ago. This is his measure of value, and it is quite natural that it

Farmers use this standard more especially in discussing the question of what high tariffs have done for them. In many of the standard works on political economy are to be found tables showing what a bushel of wheat would buy during periods of different tariff rates.

A bushel of wheat during the low tariff period of 1855 would buy 211/2 yards of heavy brown shirting. Today it will buy but 121/2 yards of the same quality of with the farmers than tons of fine-spun

high protection sophistry. Thirty years ago the farmer exchanged his wool for cloth, and knew little of highlyprotected factories, for he patronized the home factory in the neighboring valley. He got more cloth for his wool than he gets oday; and it was not cloth that was onehird shoddy.

In 1855 a bushel of wheat would buy 1854 yards of good calico. Today it will buy 151/2 yards of the same grade. And the farmer asks: What have I gained by high protection?

Thirty-five years ago a bushel of wheat would pay the taxes on \$200. In 1891 it took 31/2 bushels of wheat to pay the taxes on \$200. The bushel of wheat in 1855 paid taxes on ten acres of land. Now it pays the taxes on but a little over two acres.

As every existing currency today is a comodity, wheat becomes the natural currency of the farmer in figuring where he stands You cannot cheat him on this basis.

A CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

senators by a direct vote of the people, are

most searching and convincing.

The usual arguments against electing on ranch of the government by agents of the people, rather than directly by the people creates a governmental agency removed that a benevolent God made this world for America as it is in England. names on a postal card and address from the primary source of power, and man to enjoy, and the worst heresy is that For this ignorance on the part of our hence it is to that extent irresponsible. It which slanders the present, for the present masses corruptible electoral agents, and is all we actually have. There are now tially to blame. As we have ruined our own

buy his seat. to make the Senate a privileged body, and they cannot rest till they have not almost no navy, up to the beginning of Created as a minority body at the start, the simply attempted relief but accomplished it. | CLEVELAND'S administration, the United method of its election goes to make it still To my mind we are getting on. I cannot States flag has been very rarely seen during Beside an ice-bound stream, whose waters flowed more so. When ex-Speaker Reed speaks always convince my mill-owning, flour-givof the unchallengable right of a congresing neighbor that it is really the spirit of the
a man-of-war in a South American port. So

In voiceless music all the summer-time?
In winter dreariness, or summer glee,
How should I choose to walk the world with thee? sional majority he ignores the fact, of which Good Samaritan, walking out of the New it is natural enough, perhaps, that we The time of roses is the time of love, Congress of over 400 members have the relieve Russian peasants. No matter. It is countries as a nation without commerce And in the lack of sunshine from above power to defeat a bill which finds favor all the same. The advance rays of the rising and without naval or military resources. The path among the roses lieth soft, If the agitation of Senator Turfie's resolution should be pushed, the people would soon be asking: What is the need of two being chard into the country.

If the agitation of Senator Turfie's resolution should be pushed, the people would age because it is a warmer age. Cruelty is being chard into the country.

This, in the eyes of the bellicose people of Southern republics, mean a nation unbounded by the country of the country.

This, in the eyes of the bellicose people of Southern republics, mean a nation unbounded by the country of the country.

The partial among the roses fleth soft, Sun-kissed and radiant under youthful feet;

But on a wintry way true hands more oft. But on a wintry way the way to be on the wintry way the with four-fifths of the voters of the country. truth are making the grav dawn every- This, in the eyes of the bellicose people of lution should be pushed, the people would age because it is a warmer age. Cruelty is worthy of notice. soon be asking: What is the need of two being chased into the caverns. The truths Moreover, there exists no doubt in South

at all in a representative government which has theoretically no privileged classes?

It is this final question which is yet desthe time they get so far as to elect two sets still leaving the minority branch equal turn, have precisely the same history as the not be, perhaps, for many generations to power in shaping and controlling legislation with the majority branch, they will have gotten far enough to merge the two bedies into one, and create one great representative congressional body-a true parliament of the people.

A privileged electoral method implies privileged body. The Senate was originally intended by the framers of the Constitution as a compromise with the aristoratic traditions of the day. When the truly representative method the raison d'etre of the privileged body itself will have

BLAINE'S GROWING CONSERVATISM.

AMES G. BLAINE was once called "the Plumed Knight." The eagle feather in his helmet was supposed to wave, not only in the forefront of the fray, but even considerably in advance of the army. This valiant knight was at one time popularly believed to be so eager for the combat that he rushed into battle far in the van of his troops, who afterward came up one by one, to do valiant service around his puissant plume.

But this statesman who was once a radi cal of the radicals, a charger at the head of him, has grown strangely conservative and prudent in his later years.

No one can doubt that the old BLAINE. who used to stand upon the national ram- HAYNES. parts and wave the bloody shirt, and cry 'War, war," when there was no war, would have out-McKinleyed McKINLEY in advocating extreme protection. But the BLAINE of today, the barrel-of-pork-and-bushel-ofwheat BLAINE, has no sympathy with the extreme protectionism of the McKinley school. He has no ambition to lead the Republican army over a precipice. And so he restrains them, and calls them back under the compromise banner of "Reci

procity.' In the present Chilian controversy, all evidence shows that BLAINE has been a restraining and conservative, if not a etarding influence. His plume has never nce fluttered in the bellicose breezes that play around the capital. He has held back, esitated, and persistently adhered to the

Fabian policy of delay. Wordsworth says somewhere

"A deep distress hath humanized my soul." And it is probably the deep distress incident to BLAINE's defeat in 1884 that has moder his party is invincible, and this discovery has developed his timidity and strengthgreat defeat, and the apprehension of another, has made the Plumed Knight discard is plume, and converted the great Jingo apology we may wisely wait for a change in statesman of a former period into a timid and halting diplomatist.

THE BROADER CREED

Have you thought much about it? The Minneapolis flour mill owners send one States gave support to BALMACEDA, and million six hundred thousand pounds of that thereby the contest for his overthrow and you will and it is the best investment flour to alleviate the starvation in Russia. was prolonged. One of the potent facts This is the gift of a business organization. | was the protection given by our minister to Organized capital has of late had a some of the adherents of Balmaceda when great many sins laid to its charge. Surely his fortunes became desperate. This action this balances up well on the other side. It on the part of Mr. Egan may be justified gold and silver, as the basis of the currency is worth stopping to think about that upon grounds of humanity, even if no mated that two hundred thousand pounds | trines of international law. f breadstuffs will be given by that State, On these grounds the action of Mr. Egan

for the same needs. The Czar Alexander was our friend and people of the United States, but in the late Civil War. He spoke words of to the people and government of Chili cheer to ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a crisis the case assumes a very different when kind words from Europe weighed a aspect. To them it must appear as an ton by the time they got over here to our intervention in a domestic contest from faint hearts. The greatest of Republics which we should have kept aloof. The carry over these gifts. Sacks of flour and protection of Mr. Egan had been engaged or Rockefeller. barrels of bread packed on the gun decks in a civil contest, and it may be claimed oon begins to tell you what a bushel of and piled in place of rifled shot till the old very naturally that they should have been her. So we balance up.

Put a microscope on this flour-millers' times. During the siege of Paris Mr. Washgift. Who said it first, "Let's send those BURNE gave aid and shelter to Germans, Muscovites a lot of our stuff?" What to the but they were non-combatants. The Trent Christian public unknown rich fellow case is in no respect a parallel. That vessel blurted that out as he was sitting, perhaps was plying between Havana and Nassau, not in church, but in a notel reading-room, and engaged in the lawful business of carryfeet up, hat across one ear, and pondering ing freight and passengers. She had not the morning newspaper account of Russian | touched at any port of the United States, miseries? What motive actuated the man nor was she bound to any port of the United who started it and the man sitting next to States. Mason and SLIDELL were passenhim as he exclaimed, possibly, "By George, gers, and as passengers they were not disthat's a good thing to do! Let's propose it tinguishable from others who were upon to Tom and Jerry." Think how Tom the Trent. cloth, Such an argument weighs more and Jerry, rich, pushing fellows, whose lives have been all "on the make," when it ject to civil dissensions, and like dissenwas mentioned to them answered, "Yes, sions may occur in other countries with that's right. I'll give so many bushels, which we may wish to cultivate good fel-How many will you?" It went easier than lowship, and it may be well to conside

raising the stock for a new mill. It went whether it is not both wise and just to ab without trying, and was done before its stain from all interference, even where the originators had fairly realized what a glori- dictates of humanity may seem to justify ous deed had been done. The broader creed of human kindness the doings are harsh, and sometimes they

grows every day in the world. Some of us are cruel, but it is not often that third lament sore that purely doctrinal creeds parties can give aid to the actors without are undergoing assaults and suffering neg- involving themselves in controversy. lect. But there is immense consolation in the confession that mankind is everywhere kinder than of old. Mercitul deeds are universally admired, and none is so base as to disparage doing good unto the unfortutunate. It is charged that the age is grow- present Chilian difficulty that, while Min- is carried on with paper money. ing voluptuous, because the modern man ister Montr has maintained a most pacific tries so many ways to avoid or stop his own attitude, and has shown a willingness and a brighter side to it; we do not pull other | Chilian government has maintained a surly | order, major. people's teeth just for fun, as more than one and undiplomatic silence. ruler of history has done. Even the sight | This is probably due to the fact that Minof another fellow's pain pains us at last. siter Montt has a personal knowledge of The arguments of Senator Turpie of Mankind suffers in the knowledge that the wealth and power of the United States diana in support of an amendment to the any one else is suffering. Whereas, time and the vigor and enterprise of its people. onstitution, providing for the election of has been when suffering made a show upon The Chilians at home, however, lack his

a holiday-men laughing till they choked knowledge of our condition, and their inand women screaming with glee. The good fashion of human comfort is knowledge can be imparted to them except coming slowly in. The creed that all men through the hard and primitive process of ought to be happy, except the man who be- experience. Ignorance in regard to these themselves, are pretty well understood. It littles his brother's happiness. We believe United States is almost as dense in South enables an unscrupulous man of wealth to thousands of people who are made decid- foreign commerce by legislative enactment, edly uncomfortable by the knowledge that an American merchant vessel is seldom seen Beneath a canopy of sapphire sky.

Sound one also is decidedly uncomfortable. In South American waters; and as we had Lulled by a soft wind's song? Or should I choose These and many other considerations go some one else is decidedly uncomfortable, in South American waters; and as we had

ness of home, of individual welfare, of the to the Latin races. The abhorrence with is the need of any privileged minority body | rights and claims of each human unit to | which the imperial Romans used to regard sunlight and security here, of mercy and the barbarians of the German forests has doing good, this sanctity is in every man's not yet entirely died out, after the lapse of creed, almost, today, whether he lives up nearly 2000 years. That spirit of broad costined to force itself before the people. By to it or not. Few live now who dare say, "I mopolitan brotherhood, which has been the don't believe in such things." And the dream of so many philanthropists and reof congressmen, each by the same method, higher spiritual truths of faith will, in formers, has not yet been realized, and will

> come. So there has been but little commercial intercourse, and no bond of fraternal fellowship, between North and South America. Everybody is asking. Will there be war? Hence it is perfectly natural that Chili nd is eagerly seeking the latestnews. It is should be ignorant of the power and re-

the latest news to the hour of going to sources of the United States. press that THE WEEKLY GLOBE gives you. But this ignorance, it must be admitted Read the story of the Chilian correspon- has not been entirely one-sided. We ourselves, as a people, have been much more There is a good deal of political news and | ignorant in regard to South America than nethod of its election is changed to the gossip this week, with a full report of Con- we have in regard to Europe, or Asia, or even Australia. If our present Chilian GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND writes of flurry does not result in war, and the hope Millionniare Stanford, and interviews is still all but universal that war may be nonorably averted, it will serve a good pur-The agricultural department is being re pose by spreading and popularizing geo-It may perhaps be remembered that ceived with approval. It contains, this graphical and political knowledge concerning South America.

THE NATION'S HONOR.

This country does not want war. It is In the Ladies' Department, dress is treated from an artistic point of view by several sincerely desirous to be at peace with every writers. Shirley Dare writes on the care nation. It may be counted upon to do all of the mouth, the skin, the hair and dress, that is consistent with honor to avert Mark Twain's humorous story, "The armed strife.

We quite agree with the New York American Claimant," has a synopsis for the World that Congress should take plenty of often wished for a like bouleversement I In the Youth's Department there are time to consider before authorizing a resort am sure. Soon after the bombardment of papers of exceptional interest by Francis to the barbaric methods of war in the case. a host who found it hard to keep in sight of HODGSON BURNETT and THEODORE ROOSE. of a power like Chili, so much weaker than this republic.

talk as to the existence of a "war feeling" in this country. Such a sentiment may possibly prevail in Washington, but nowhere else. The general feeling, not only here but throughout the nation, is unquesto so inglorious a contest as a fight with

WORD FOR PATIENCE WITH CHILL. Public opinion will be very jealous of any As, even before these lines are under the attempt to force an unneccessary appeal to ublic eye, our disturbed relations with arms. It will go hard with the administra-Chili may have been adjusted, it is not tion in its final appeal to the judgment of ence to future history, not in any isolated necessary to consider the probabilities of the nation if when the full correspondence war, nor to harrass ourselves with conjec- with Chili is published it shall appear that tures as to its cost in men and money should a "jingo" course has been pursued, and these disturbed relations lead us on to open | that the South American republic has, so

to speak, been dared to fight. On the other hand, there is no doubt men and between nations. The distance whatever that if Chili counts apon the abbetween Chili and the United States, which sence of a bellicose attitude on our part to the telegraph even cannot wholly over- continue to permit insults to our sailors and ome, is so great that weeks must and our flag, she will speedily find plenty of nonths may pass pending the efforts to genuine "war feeling" throughout Amer-

There is an aspect of the case which en-The negotiations between the governforces the doctrine that there is wisdom in ment at Washington and the authorities at ated the fiery impetuosity of his youthful delay. The populace of that country, for the | Santiago have not been made public. We and government of the United States. The peaceful outcome of the controversy have een exhausted, but the despatches from ened his conservatism. The memory of one | but recently, and by a revolutionary pro- | Washington last evening indicate that the way is still open for conciliation and a may not be firm, and for any concession or friendly settlement of the questions at

> lt is sincerely to be hoped that strife may be averted. But there is a grim significance in the war preparations seen on every hand. The popular hostility has its origin in the Not yet is it safe to assume that the Chilian trouble is over. And one thing is certainno "weaker States" must presume on our orbearance by denying to our sailors that ust treatment which is their due in every

Chili cannot be permitted to add insult on insult to injury. If her truculent leaders tion of realism, but the higher education shall force upon us the issue of war or national dishoner the administration will have the hearty support of Democrats, Republicans and patriots of every party in its maintenance of the dignity, good name and Nebraska joins with Minnesota. It is esti- support can be found in the rules and doc have the hearty support of Democrats, Reinalienable rights of these United States.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

QUAY'S little libel suit has been decided in his favor, and damages have been awarded him. If QUAY could secure damton by the time they got over here to our intervention in a domestic contest from ages from all the papers in the United States that have said naughty things about him, he would be a richer man than Gould

The only objection that is made against the proposed popular election of United ship could not fire a broadside to save left to the fate of war. The case appears to be States senator is, that it takes away the an exceptional case in the history of modern | sovereignty of the States, conferred upon them by the founders of our Constitution. But we have found by actual experience that the present system takes away the sovereignty of the people. In a conflict between State sovereignty and popular sovereignty. State sovereignty must go to the wall.

We believe it has lately been authoritatively decided that infants, dying in infancy, will not be eternally damned. The spirit of old John Calvin, when it hears this news, we doubt not will rejoice if he has kept pace with modern intellectual adnt. Calvin has been blamed for a good deal for which the age and not the man was responsible.

President HARRISON has been called upon to make an unusual number of nominations to the bench. Most of them have een creditable to his judgment, and it is to be hoped that there will be named as successor to the late Justice Bradley of "8 to 7" notoriety a jurist worthy in every way of such high advancement.

The Republican House of Representatives of Ohio has voted overwhelmingly in favor of election of senators by direct vote of the people. The era of legislative trade and dicker over senatorships will not last a great while longer.

A department of practical banking has been introduced as an element of public education in Boston schools. And nobody seems to be shocked that the whole system

McKinley has promised to come over in-Macedonia-otherwise Massachusetts, pain. But if we dislike to have a tooth even an eagerness to bring about a satisfacthis fall and try to win back the State to pulled without "takin' something," there is tory settlement of the controversy, the latter day Republicanism. It's a large

Minister Egan may get his passports at Santiago, and Mr. Montt may receive his walking-papers from Washington, and still no hostile shot may be fired either by Chili or the United States. Severance of diplomatic relations doesn't at all imply war.

The English yachtsmen are building their new craft on American models. Thus does the Yankee once more teach the Britisher how to sail.

IN SNOW TIME.

[Christian at Work.] How should I choose to walk the world with thee In time of roses, when the earth doth lie To walk with thee along a wintry road,

Through flowerless fields, thick-sown with frosty

soon be asking: What is the need of two congressional bodies, if the members of both are to be elected by the same methods?

Moreover, there exists no doubt in South Along life's slippery pathway, in its frost;

America, a profound misconception, which both are to be elected by the same methods?

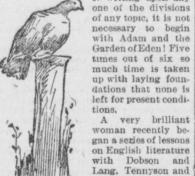
Moreover, there exists no doubt in South America, a profound misconception, which both are to be elected by the same methods? And this would quickly bring the matter mankind every added year. The sacred belief that the Anglo-Saxon race is inferior But let me walk beside thee in the snow.

DON'T GO BACK TO EDEN

Senator Dawes' Daughter Advises Women

On the Subject of Acquiring Useful Knowledge.

How to Induce Bashful Folks to Take Part in Club Exercises.



times out of six so much time is taken up with laying founleft for present condi-

on English literature with Dobson and Lang, Tennyson and ually worked her way back to Spenser an Chaucer, declaring that this was the only vay ever to reach the present times. Every manager of a literary society has

subject, but so much time was with its early sculptures, and the Hyksos | To the Editor of The Globe There has undoubtedly been much idle tunity for considering the political relations of the 19th century.

Such discussions should not be Greek emples, all porch. But figures aside-in this case, the end is more important than the beginning. There is no objection-it is probably best-

tionably averse to hostilities, and especially to leave out the early history entirely, or, if cessary to touch upon it, it can be con lensed into a paragraph.

Even on the occasions where a series of meetings gives opportunity for more attention to this part of a subject, it should still be considered not by itself, but with refer way, but as the beginnings of their present Read Up All You Can.

Having plunged at once into the middle

of things, and filled your mind very full of the subject, three or four times as full as you can possibly need, do not take every point seriatim, nor give details of each. Classify your knowledge and group gether. If it is a composite subject, like the "Natives of Alaska," the "Religions of India" or the "Poets of Italy," do not write an account of each tribe or group or ind vidual, but give a phrase to general charac teristics, a paragraph to peculiarities, a de cription of but one or two, and the detail

If it is theories to be dealt with, charac erize each in one or two sentencive briefly their points of difference, the one now in vogue, or specially under consideration.

consideration.

Here also the question of time settles all others. Proportion must be observed when the limit is definitely set before you.

A few other points may be touched upon in passing. Special care should be taken to avoid trespassing on the ground of another, even if the temptation of some sparkling gem lie directly in the path.

No Special Pleading Allowed. On questions of theory or practice, on should refuse stoutly to allow herself the uxury of special pleading, unless an actua debate is intended. It is, of course, to b expected and desired that every individual will make her paper exhibit her own line f thought and interpretation, but beyond his, danger lies.
A paper on Tolstoi's style would

woman has no vital connection with the Andover controversy, as within th tion or the Southern problem is to be de-bated, that is another matter, and argument is not only permissible, but obligatory. In general it may be said that quota-tions are a snare; they are, indeed, attract-ive both as illustration of an author and because they say so well what we must say so ill.

because they say so well what we must say so ill.

But the printed page is always longer than it looks, and there is a certain hurried deadness about the reading of it, which is apt to produce a heavy effect. Perhaps reading from the books themselves might be prohibited, and the extracts limited to such as could be copied, since the space occupied by written passages is a striking hint of their length when read.

Statistics, too, should be very few and far between, and for the amateur always in round numbers, since the mind has a vexing trick of remembering the last number it hears.

the that the whole is written, it should be read once aloud, watch in hand. Even then, two or three minutes should be added for an inevitable hesitation in the final delivery.

delivery.

This simple precaution of timing one's leif would probably suggest all the directions which have preceded it, and it seems too simple to repeat but for its almost universal neglect. Find Out What You Want to Say. To sum up the whole matter, ask your elf, first: What do I want to tell, or what have I got to say? Then after writing down the answer to that question, read it over and see what can be left out. Omit everv-

thing that is not necessary to describe your subject, explain your position or justify your argument. And ruthlessly destroy all those fascinat

And ruthlessly destrov all those fascinating little side issues which occurred to you as you wrote, and which are so telling, even if not exactly pertinent, but which also, let me remind you, so distract the attention of your audience. Keep to the point, whatever else you do, consider your limitations and let proportion be your chief aim.

In closing, there is one question to consider and one duty to mention: The first has to do with the management of these organizations, the second with their members. It is an open question, worthy of careful thought, whether it is the true course for such a society to get the best work it can or the most workers. In those smaller organizations where the rules require the service of every member, the question disappears. But in missionary and philanthropic, and the larger literary associations, it is an ever undecided point. undecided point.

The best work will always be done by th ahlest members—a comparatively small circle. But the interest will be greatly increased if fresh talent is brought to bear and less experienced, or even less compe-

creased it rest takent is brought to be and less experienced, or even less comptent persons are invited to do their share. The temptation is great to seek a brilliar result, and it is by no means easy to determine whether this is not, after all, the most useful method. How to Get Shy Ones to Join. On the other hand, great difficulty is experienced in getting these unaccustome nes to take any part at all. Sometimes i is true that they cannot; often the trouble

is, that they do not know how frequently

This last class is truly a thorn in the flesh. and its value is entirely confined to an exercise of grace.

It needs no other consideration. But the success of every society depends upon the zeal and interest of all its members, and this fact should be pressed as a duty upon each incividual. It is in the hope of helping some of the inexperienced, but eager ones, to meet this duty, and to a better use of their opportunities, that I have written, thus answering by indirection the first of these problems, and reaching directly the second, and so altogether seeking to promote the efficiency of the whole body.

Anna L. Dawes. and its value is entirely confined to an ex-

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Salt Water, Salt, Ice.

To the Editor of The Globe If a cake of salt-water ice were to be melte N writing upon any one of the divisions of any topic, it is not that water containing taste sait? In an argument the other evening, a gentleman maintained that water containing salt cannot be frozen. He necessary to begin claims that ice taken from a salt body of water co with Adam and the Garden of Eden! Five tains no salt; that the salt remains in the water beneath the ice, but does not in any way become part of the Ice. Also, will you kindly explain why salt is used to meltice on car tracks, and yet if that same salt were deposited in water, the water would freeze?

J. P. D.

pure water, and the ice, when formed, is found to A very brilliant have rejected four-fifths of the salt which was original salt on ice hastens its change to a liquid; salt in water retards its change to a solid, not hastening the

> In 1885, Roman Catholics, 16,788,979; Protestants, 29,369,847.

Will you please inform me through the col of your valuable paper how many Catholios ther are in Germany, or how many Protestants, or which has the majority, and oblige a constant reader?

Ex-Gov. Robinson.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Will you inform me through the column in your paper what year ex-Gov. Robinson was governor of Massachusetts and whom did he defeat, also who was governor between him and Ames. A COSTANT READER.

Ex-Gov, Robinson was governor three years, '84, '85, '86. He defeated Gen. Benj. F. Butler in '83, William C. Endicott in '84, and Frederick O. Prince in '85. Nobody.—[Ed.

Nailing Up Horseshoes. to the Editor of The Globe Seeing the question in THE GLOBE a few days ago

out the right way to hang up a horseshoe nded me of the enclosed poem, which I co om an old magazine a few years ago. L. P. M. A farmer travelling with his load Picked up a horseshoe in the road And nailed it fast to his barn door, That luck might down upon him pour, That every blessing known in life

Might crown his homestead and his wife. And never any kind of harm Descend upon his growing farm. But dire ill-fortune soon began To visit the astounded man. His hens declined to lay their eggs; His bacon tumbled from the pegs, And rats devoured the fallen legs Mildewed and rotted on the floor; His grass refused to end in hav, cattle died, or went ast

In short, all moved the crooked way. Next spring a great drought baked the sod And roasted every pea in pod; The beans declared they could not grow So long as nature acted so; Redundant insects reared their brood To starve for lack of juicy food; The staves from barrel sides went off As if they had the hooping cough; And nothing of the useful kind To hold together felt inclined-In short, it was no use to try While all the land was in a fry.
One morn, demoralized with grief, The farmer clamored for relief And prayed right hard to understand What witchcraft now possessed his land, Why house and farm in misery grew Since he nailed up that "lucky" shoe. While thus dismayed o'er matters wro An old man chanced to trudge along To whom he told, with wormwood tears. How his affairs were in arrears, And what a desperate state of things A picked up horseshoe sometimes brings, The stranger asked to see the shoe;

"No wonder skies upon you frown— You've nailed the horseshos upside do Just turn it round, and soon you'll see How you and fortune will agree." The farmer turned the horseshoe round, And showers began to swell the ground; The sunshine laughed among his grain And heaps on heaps piled up the wain. The loft his hay could barely hold; His cattle did as they were told; His fruit trees needed sturdy props To hold the gathering apple crops; His turnip and potato fields Astonished all men by their yields. Folks never saw such ears of corn As in his smiling hills were born; His barn was full of bursting bins; His wife presented him with twins. His neighbors marvelled more and more

The farmer brought it into view. But when the old man raised his head,

He laughed outright and quickly said:

And now the merry farmer sings—
"There are two ways of doing things.
And when for good luck you would pray Nail up your horseshoe the right way.' Married Without License. Is a marriage in Massachusetts legal without a itcense? Do the papers get the marriage intentions and marriages from the registrar, or do the parties

To see the increase in his store.

have to send them in? A marriage ceremony actually performed, withent a license, makes a legal marriage. Papers get the intentions from the registrar; marriages are sent in by the parties.

Embezzled. I supply men with goods to sell on commission. One man whom I gave goods to sell refuses to pay for same and defies me to get it. Is it not embezzle nent, and can I not have him arrested in this States

You can have him arrested. Instalments, Etc. 1. A buys goods on the instalment plan and lose the receipt for payments when he has but \$4.50 still owing. The instalment company claims it is \$8.50. What remedy has A if the company attempts to col-

father's property after the father's death provide the father has legitimate children living? w. w. c. 1. None, if he cannot prove his case estate, and not to its father's.

TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

You need THE WEEKLY GLOBE and THE WEEKLY GLOBE needs you during this presidential campaign.

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thanks the following complimentary vote: Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts,

At a meeting of the executive committee, held today, the following vote was passed: "Voted, That the thanks of this committee be extended to the management of The Boston Weekly Globe for their cooperation in disseminating Democratic

Yours very respectfully.

campaign, or for the balance of the year, at 1.10 a satisfactory rate, on application."

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: 2 : \$\begin{align*} \preceq \partial 2.50 & Arthur's Home Magazine Atlanta Constitution, Weekly .. American Machinist..... Agents' Herald. American Rural Home ... Andover Review .. American Dairyman (new subs)... Art Interchange Magazine American Poultry Journal.... Atlantic Monthly American Art Journal. American Agriculturist ... Army&Navy Journal (onlynew subs) 6.00 Book Buyer. Brainard's Musical World...... urlinglon Hawkeye llou's Magazine. 2.00 1.25 1.45 Bee-keeper's Magazine..... Babyland 3.00 5.10 5.85 3.10 Boston Medical Journal Boston Medical and Surgical Journal 5.00 Christian Leader. Critic Literary Reviews.. 3.50 Oleveland Weekly Plaindealer. ... 1.00 acinnati Weekly Times..... 1.75 4.60 3.60 2.60 3.90 1.00 Century Magazine..... Cassell's Magazine of Art. Family Magazine..... 2.30 Country Gentleman 2.50 hristian Herald. 2.05 Courier-Journal (Weekly). Demorest's Magazine, without prem. 2.00 2.60 2.30 2.05 1.90 4.10 2.60 .50 1.30 Fireside Companion. Folio (Musical). Forney's Progress. 2.50
Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly) 4.00
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Illustrated Companion..... owa Homestead..... Irish V orld.
Journal of Microscopv......
Ladies' World (no premium)..... Life (humorons weekly)..... Manchester Mirror and Farmer ... 1.50 3.30 5.10 3.75 3.60 2.20 3.50 3.30 1.75 1.80 1.80 3.30 3.50 It is embezzlement, punishable as simple larceny. North American Review N. Y. Fashion Bazar.... Nursery N. Y. Ledger .. N. Y. Weekly Post.... N. Y. Weekly World... New York Witness..... Our Little Men and Women...... 1.90 1.00 Phrenological Journal, without pre. 2.00 Pansv ... Phrenological Journal, with prem.. 2.15 Practical Farmer.... Peterson's Lady's Magazine Popular Science News..... 5.00 esbyterian Review..... Philadelphia Weekly Times...... Philadelphia Medical Times..... 1.00 Philadelphia Practical Farmer. deout's Magazine..... 1.75 Saturday Evening Post..... 3.60 Sunday School Times 2.09
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Welcome Friend..... We cannot send more than one magazine to one

> THE WEEKLY CLOBE. BOSTON, WASS,

2. Is an illegitimate child entitled to any of his N. Y. Weekly Sun..... N. Y. Weekly Herald...

Boston, Jan. 20, 1892.

BENJ. W. WELLS, Secretary. Democratic clubs everywhere will be sup-

A Pleasing Sense Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when cosyear free, by sending four subscribers and tive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and \$1.00

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805,000.
Total for fiscal year 1890, \$30,805,000, compared with total estimated for current fiscal year, \$25,000,000.
The receips for customs and internal revenue for the customs receipts were \$85,722,000, and for the 20 days in January, 1892, \$11,996,000. The internal revenue receipts for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1891, were \$77,057,000, and for the first 20 days in January, 1892, \$7,508,000. Total for the year 1892, as estimated, \$152,000,000.
The miscellaneous receipts for the same terms in the Official Diary, and January, 1892, \$7,508,000. Total for the year 1892, as estimated, \$152,000,000.
The miscellaneous receipts for the same terms in the Official Diary, and January, 1892, \$7,508,000. Total for the year 1892, as estimated, \$152,000,000.
The miscellaneous receipts for the above period were \$12,697,000.

deemed.

Incidentally Mr. Spaulding stated that estimates for river and harbor improvements next year was \$46,000,000. He said that the sinking fund was far ahead of requirements of the law. In times past, he said, more of the public debt had been cancelled than was required.

"That was under a Democratic administration," said Mr. Springer.

"Oh, don't let us get partisan," said ex-Speaker Reed.

"No, that would be offensive. I am sure."

"On the same day Mr. Egan also telegraphs;

The antisilver men realized that they were in a minority on the committee, and the free silver men, confident of their strength, were disposed to meet the other side half way in an amicable arrangement that would bring the matter before the House within a reasonable length of time, so that the decision as to the hour of voting was unanimous. The proceedings in committee indicate that it is very likely the committee will report to the House a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which were represented at the inauguration of the new government. Dec. 30, Mr. Egan reports that the Chilian government has received from Grace & Co. information as to the intention of the United States government to deliver an ulumatum, and that the British minister, under instructions received from his government, in consequence of similar news, called at the foreign office this day and urged a course of conclusation upon the minister of foreign affairs, who, however, maintained with irrmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him.

Jan. 1, Mr. Egan announced the formation of the new cabinet. He says that at least two of the new cabinet officers have

Mills Resigns.

and foreign commerce. Mr. Mills in his letter says he is simply

as he was able, to see that the Democratic as he was able, to see that the Democratic party fulfilled the pledges it made when it went to the people in the last election. He reserve the right to move to amend any bill a he saw fit, whether that bill is introduced by dr. Springer or anybody else.

"I ta f bills are introduced," said he, "and to depress the right to offer such amendments as I see fit, and that right I will certainly exercise." will certainly exercise."

Mr. Mills declined to say whether he would insist on a general revision of the tariff as against the introduction of bills relating to specific articles.

Speaker Crisp Much Better. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Speaker Crisp was more like his former self today than any time since his illness began. He said he hoped to go to the House Monday or

A Woman Refuses £12,000.

Age does not at present seem to affect earn large sums. She is now well into the seventies, but she has just completed one of the largest pictures she has ever painted. It has occupied her three years, and she has already been offered, and refused, £12,000 for it. The scene depicted is that of 10 horses, life size, in full trot, treading out

An Impertinent Corpse. A native in Kulu, India, had, to all appearance, died. As the body was being carried for cremation it suddenly sat bolt upright on the bier, demanded its clothes, and asked to be told where it was being

Carried.

The bearers, believing that an evil spirit had reanimated the body, dropped it and fled. The man, thus left alone, unwound himself and walked home.

Almost as Costly as a Wife. There is in existence a substance other than a jewel of the purest water, which is worth no less than 60 times its weight in pure gold. In the cabinet of chemical elements which the late Prince Lucien Bona parte has bequeathed to the English nation there is a substance called germanium, which is reported to be of this fabulous

January, 1892, \$3.50,000. Total for the year 1892, as estimated, \$152,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts for the above period-were \$12,697,000.

The total receipts for six months of the current fiscal year were \$174,151,000.

The expenditures estimated for the current fiscal year were \$174,151,000.

In answer to Mr. Spaulding and the estimated receipts of \$362,000,000. The state of that the same that, with the exception of very \$42,000,000 less than the estimated receipts of \$362,000,000.

In answer to Mr. Springer, Mr. Spaulding stated that the postal receipts and expenditure were not included in the expenditures, to that the deficit in the postal department of the surplus shown was not affected.

Mr. Spaulding, in answer to a question, said that the figures did not include the sinking fund.

Mr. Spaulding said in answer to questions by members of the committee that in order to make up the requirements of the sinking fund.

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Mr. Spaulding said in answer to questions by members of the committee that in order to make up the requirements of the sinking fund.

Mr. Spaulding said in answer to questions by members of the committee that in order to make up the requirements of the sinking fund the treasury would be obliged to pay 10 millions out of the treasury surplus.

He considered available for the expenses of the government the \$100,000,000 of the gold reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks. If that amount was paid out the the helps that the length that greenbacks could be redemed.

Mr. Spaulding stated that in order to the treasury would be obliged to pay 10 millions out of the treasury surplus.

He considered available for the expenses of the government the \$100,000,000 of the gold reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks. If that amount was paid out the the newspapers are relentised to the province of the province of the sinking further instructions, he has suspended

Speaker Reed.

"No, that would be offensive, I am sure," said Mr. Corcoran, with a sly glance at Mr. Egan asks whether, in view of the injurious and offensive terms which have been published and still stand, of the telegram sent on the 11th of December by the foreign office to the Chilian minister near the United States, he may attend the many atte

agreed upon in committee this morning, vote upon the question of reporting to the House a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This decision was reached harmoniously, and after a meeting free from dispute.

The anti-silver men realized that the assex-closed the greatest class of that respect.

Dec. 27, Mr. Egan says that in the absence of instructions he did not attend the inauguration of the president, and that the president of the Senate, at a banquet in the evening given by the president, expressed wishes for the happiness of the nations which were represented at the inauguration of the president and that the greatest class of the absence of instructions he did not attend the inauguration of the president, and that the president is that respect.

Openly Disapproved

the telegram sent to Chili's representative Washington. Jan. 20.—Representative in Washington by the minister of foreign Roger Q. Mills of Texas has written a letter affairs, that it is strongly condemned by to Speaker Crisp resigning his position as public opinion, and that it will now be, in

to Speaker Crisp resigning his bosition as chairman of the committee on interstate his opinion, no difficult matter to have its and foreign commerce. irawn.
He also thinks that all the questions, safe

Mr. Mills in his letter says he is simply following out the line of action indicated in his letter to Speaker Crisp, in which he declined to take second place on the committee of ways and means.

He is willing, he says, to serve in the ranks, but does not desire a chairmanship.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—In speaking of his resignation of the chairmanship of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Mr. Mills said today: "I meant it as an absolute declination of the chairmanship that has been tendered me. There has never been any intention on my part to accept it. I am enlisted for service in the ranks, and will work there to the best of my ability." Hon. George D. Wise of Virginia will probably succeed Mr. Mills on that committee.

Mills Hints that He May Advocats Revision.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Representative Mills was asked tonight if he intended to push a general revision of the tariff in opposition to the plan proposed by the ways and means committee.

Mr. Mills replied that he proposed, so far as he was able, to see that the Democratic party fulfilled the pledges it made when it provided the refugees permission to the plan proposed by the ways and means committee.

Mr. Mills replied that he proposed, so far as he was able, to see that the Democratic party fulfilled the pledges it made when it provided the pledges it made when it provided the pledges it made when it provided to the refugees as a say and the following telegram. Jan. 21 t

All Being Drunk,

about two months before the final sentence is passed.

Jan. 13, Mr. Egan announced that he has placed in safety on the Yorktown the remaining five refugees and two refugees from the Spanish legation. The Italian and Spanish ministers accompanied him.

Senor Pedro Montt, the present minister, first appeared officially in the correspondence, Aug. 28, when he submitted to Secretary Blaine a telegram announcing the surrender of Valparaiso.

In a communication with Secretary Blaine, dated Dec. 11, Senor Montt speaks of the "lamentable events at Valparaiso, which my government had deeply deplored."

He says that the investigation is progress-

He says that the investigation is progress-

He says that the investigation is progressing according to law; that the proceedings have not been completed; that the appearance of the officers of the Baltimore was delayed for some time, and that up to the present time the evidence which was asked of Minister Egan on the 9th of November has not been furnished.

Dec. 31, senor Montt lays before Mr. Blaine the telegram heretofore made public, summarizing the results on the preliminary trial before the judge of crimes, and asserting that all the Americans, with the exception of two, declare that the police did their duty and make no charge against them whatever.



EDWIN A. DURGIN Editor

Boston, Jan. 26, 1892.

All communication including subscriptions, intended for the lepartment must be addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer

Separation Mass.

15.22 11.15 5.9 26.22 24.19

9.13 15.24 10.26 28.32 22.17

18.9 28.19 17.1 7.10 14.10

18.22 2.6 9.14 23.26 17.13

28.17 22.17 1.6-A 10.14 10.14

5.14 7.11 14.18 26.31 11.15

5.220 Rosston Mass.

**Constraint of Treasury Has His Eye on the Grant of the state of the Constraint of

after the "M" instead of having them all on the same line. Be sure there is not the slightest attempt at a flourish anywhere

on the same line. Be sure there is not the slightest attempt at a flourish anywhere upon it.

In selecting the card choose one that is medium-sized and thin, but of the finest quality. The heavy Bristol board no longer circulates in the best society.

Of course the card will contain only your name, with your address in the right hand corner and your receiving day, if you have one, in the left. Sometimes a writer, or an actress whose professional name is not her private one, has them both engraved on her card.

For instance, Mrs. Wilcox, whose cards read, "Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox," has "Ella Wheeler" engraved in one corner. Another writer of considerable prominence (I am glad to set down that it is a man) has the face of his card quite tilled with personal information about himself.

In the centre is his own name, underneath in brackets is his pen-name; in the upper right-hand corner is the name of his club; in the lower right-hand corner his house address, and in the lower left-hand corner a full list of his works.

The game of bottle pool has grown so popular of late, and as no playing rules have ever been adopted all the well-known clubs in this city have taken the matter under consideration.

A special committee, consisting of member of the Algonquin, Boston Athletic Association, Country, Huli Yacht, Massachusetts Yacht, Puritan and Somer-set Clubs, have framed the following rules, and in so doing they recognize the fact that the game is mainly one of chance, and the Rule I. The game shall be played on a pool table,

with two plain red balls, a white ball, called the cue ball, and a leather bottle such as is used for the table, standing on its mouth. The two red balls are placed on the regular spots on the table, as in

Rule III. The opening shot shall be played from ored in the following manner:

A carom on two red balls counts one. Pocketing one red ball counts one.
Pocketing two red balls counts two.
A carom and pocketing one red ball counts two.

A carom and pocketing two red balls counts three.
Knocking the bottle down by a carom counts five.
Knocking the bottle down with an object ball Pocketing one red ball and knocking the bottle

wn counts six.

A carom and knocking the bottle down counts six Pocketing two red balls and knocking the bottle | [F. T.

Turning the bottle complexity and the same game at any stage of the play, unless on the same stroke the white ball goes in a pocket or a foul is 1.5* 4.8 ommitted.

Knocking the bottle on to the floor counts game for the opponent at any stage of the play, except when three or more are playing, in which it rules the

player out of the game.
Rule V. The order of play shall be decided by lot.
If the player fails to hit the object ball on the opening shot the turn passes to the next, who shall play from where the ball comes to rest.

Rule VI. There shall be no minus score. Pocketing a white ball in any event, a miss or a foul counts

A.-9.6, 11.16, 25.22, 16.23, 22.18, 31.27, be shall start anew. His turn passes to the next player.

New Boston Music.

| Topical | State | St arranged by L. Allight, only which predictions them whatever.

Jan. 4 he transmitted to Secretary Blaine the following telegram he had received from Minister Pereira, the new minister of foreign relations: "Inform the United States government that a summary of the attorney-general's report relative to the occurrence of Oct. 16, which Chili has lamented and does so sincerely lament, will be sent on Monday, the 4th inst."

Jan 8, Mr. Montt, in a note to Mr. Blaine, transmits to him the result of the preliminary investigation at Valparaiso and informs him that the next step is the framing of an indictment based upon it against the responsible persons. He says:

"The prosecuting attorney has brought accusation against those who, from the sumario, appear to be guilty, and they are Carlos Gemez, Fenerizo Rodriguez and Ahumada, Chilians, and Davidson, an American, and inas asked that upon them be Imposed the Penalties

arranged by L. Allight, and they send the sum singularity which presents and says:

"The prosecuting attorney has brought accusation against those who, from the sumario, appear to be guilty, and they are Carlos Gemez, Fenerizo Rodriguez and Ahumada, Chilians, and Davidson, an American, and inas asked that upon them be Imposed the Penalties

"Madrienne."

Usually it Takes More Practise.

Clara—Harry proposed to me last night, and I accepted him.

Helen (triumphantly)—Why, he proposed

After the foregoing game was in type we received the following game, showing a later draw than Mr. Barker played at Babcack's Hotel, Schenec's adv, N. K. in December, 1889, between Walter Myers and Dr. Clute. Myers' move. Contributed by A. Mathews

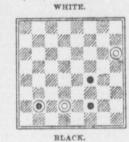
Imposed the Penalties to me last week and I refused him.

assigned by the law, namely, upon Gomez, of three to five years' penal imprisonment; he did it just for practice. He knew you didn't eare for him.

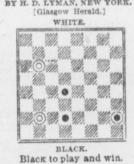
the did it just for practice. He knew you didn't eare for him.



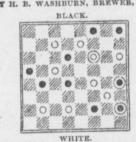
addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer
5220, Boston, Mass.
Chess Divan, 150A Tremont st., room 7.
Chess and checker players meet day and
Chess and checker players meet day and



Black to play and win. Position No. 1627. BY H. D. LYMAN, NEW YORK,



Position No. 1628. BY H. B. WASHBURN, BREWER, ME.



White to play and win

			Whilter.	
11.15 1 23.19 7.11 2 22.17 11.16 2 26.23 1 8.11 2	7.14 9.18 3. 7 8.10 25.22 6.23 27.18	12.16 21.17 6. 9 17.13 16.20 13. 6 20.27	32.23 2.9 29.25 9.13 25.21 5.9 30.26-1	A-4. 8 4-28.24 8.12 24.20 12.16 31.27 10.14 B wins and cor-

(Var. 1.)

(Var. 2.) 24.20-8 28.24 8.12 12.16 (Var. 3.) 31.26 28.24-8 4.8 Same as var. 1 at S. (Var. 4.) (Var. 4.)

23.19 31.27 15.10 27.24 18.9

15.24 11.16 13.17 20.27

28.19 18.15 10.6 1.6

10.14 1.5 17.22 27.31

26.23 22.18 6.1 6.18

8.12 16.20 22.26 31.27

ing a white ball in any event, a miss or a foul counts five off the score.

It is a foul whenever a player touches any ball or the bottle with the cue or any part of the person.

Any score made on a foul or when the white ball is pocketed shall not count in the player's favor. If the bottle is knocked down by the cue ball before hitting an object ball it loses five for the player.

Rule VII. When the bottle is knocked down, it is to be spotted, if possible, where it comes to rest on the table, otherwise it must be placed in the centre of the table.

When the bottle in any way, shape or manner rests upon a cushion, or is in or over a pocket, it counts five for the player and shall be placed in the centre of the table.

counts five for the player and shall be placed in the centre of the table.

A bottle standing squarely on its mouth or on its base and touching the cushion, is not to be considered as resting on the cushion.

When both object balls are within the string and the cue ball is in hand, the play must be out of the string.

When either red ball is pocketed or driven off the table, it shall be placed if possible on the lower spot; should it so happen that both spots are covered, the balls and bottle are placed as at the beginning of the game, the cue ball knocked off the table is spotted, and if on the spot a count is made the player continues.

Rule VIII. It is the duty of every player to watch his own score, and if at any time he exceeds 31 but a count of the counts of the count is the count is the same as if pocketed.

A—Corrects game No. 2795 where, 6.10 was played and white won.
B—11.18, 9.14, 18.9, 5.14—Drawn.

Game No. 2800-Cross. BY DR. ISAAC CLUTE, SARATOGA, N. Y

19.23 23.27
25.30 30.26
B. wins.

24.31 28.32
B. wins.

1626.

NEW YORK.

16 Farm.]

25 In the second round James McEntee beat Stewart, Johntry beat Swain. W. Colgan beat Simpson. The other players did not finish their matches.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 25.-Following were opening, highest, lowest and closing prices today: LAND COMPANIES.

nchman's Bay livan Harbor. RAILROAD COMPANIES. 411/4

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Game No. 2798—Second Double Corner,

BY PERCY M. BRADT, OMRO, WIS.

BY 11.15 25.22 6.13 31.27 15.18

11.15 24.23 28.11.15 30.25-A 13.31

ot 28.19 15.24 27.24 *7.11-B 10.6

8.11 28.19 7.11 26.21 1.10

8.11 28.19 7.11 26.21 1.10

8.11 28.19 7.11 26.21 1.10

8.11 21.17 11.16 6.1

15.14 18.9 16.20 21.17 26.22

B. wins.

Corrects game No. 2789. The foregoing game 's contributed by D. C. Calvert, and says it is game No. 11, vol. II., of the D. P. Q. R.

Fred Churchill also points out the same of the contributed by D. C. Calvert, and says it is game No. 11, vol. II., of the D. P. Q. R.

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Fred Churchill also points out the same of the contributed by D. C. Calvert, and the contrib

gared space for large numbers of live cattle to be shipped during the remainder of this month, and about all freight space has been Quotations of Staple Products at New

Western extras, 25@26; heid eggs, 16@19c.
Jobbing prices 1@26 higher.
Beef.—Choice, 8½c; heavy good, 7½@8c; light, 5½@6½c; prime hinds, 12c; choice.
10@11c; good 10@10½c; light, 7@9c; fores, prime, 5@5¾c; choice, 4½c; light, 4@4½c.
McTron.—Extra, 10c; common to good, 7@10c; spring lamb, 10@11c; common to good, 8@10c.
1'07ATOES.—Houlton rose, 45c; Houlton hebrons, 50c; Aroostook county rose, 45c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county hebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Aroostook county bebrons, 48£50c; Vt. and N. H. rose, 45æ48c; Vt. and N. H. hebrons, 45c; Vt. and N. H. bebrons, 45c; Vt. and N. H. bebrons, 45c; Vt. and N. H. bebrons, 45c; Vt. and N. H. rose and bebrons, \$1.37@1.50; Virginia sweets, \$1,25@1.50.

WHEAT, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.

1.15 114
171/2 171/2 The Chicago Market as Reported by who wanted to sell wheat had done so yesterday, the result being an advance of 1c over the closing price. Early cables were

Condition of the Live Stock Markets—
Grain Quotations.

The advices received from British live stock markets during the past week reported the markets demoralized and prices off it P b. Shippers have not shown any signs of discouragement, as they have engaged space for large numbers of live cattle. hay, 67 cars; straw, 1 car; sweet potatoes, 2 bbis; onions, 44 bbls; apples, 2457 bbls;

York, Chicago and St. Louis.

A second property of the control of the control

| Solution | Constant | Constant

Mats, 139,000 bush; rye, 12,000 bush; bar-ey, 34,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 14,-000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bush; corn, 144,000 bush; oats, 161,000 bush; rye, 16,000 bush;

Agrico.—Extra, 10c; common to good, 7@10c; spring lamb, 10@11c; common to good, 8@10c.

Forators.—Houlton rose, 45c; Houlton hebrons, 50c; Aroostook county nose, 45c; May, 92%c; July, 88%c. Corn closed 1-16@%c below yesterday; No. 2; red, 89%c; May, 92%c; January, 37%c; February, 36%c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29%c; May, 92%c; January, 37%c; February, 36%c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29%c; May, 30%c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 29%c; May, 92%c; May, 92%c; May, 92%c; July, 88%c. Corn closed 1-16@%c below yesterday; No. 2; 36%c. \$5.00@6; second quality, \$4.60@5; third quality, \$4.60@5; Agricology and lower; No. 2 red, 89%c; May, 89%c; May, 92%c; July, 88%c. Corn closed 1-16@%c below yesterday; No. 2; 29%c; May, 92%c; July, 88%c. Corn closed 1-16@%c below yesterday; No. 2; 29%c; May, 30%c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 29%c; May, 30%c. Rye quiet; N

BOSTON MARKETS.

Grapes—Western New York, per 7-15 basec, Cord, 16@20c; Catawba, 16@20c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, g5.00@6.25; Country, 84.00@5.550. VEGETABLES—We quote the following current figure up a total of 9247 head, against 6301 head one week ago. The West furnished 8490

60c. Walnuts. Naples. @12c: Castinas, 61/2@3c: Pecans, 11/6@15c: Filberts, 10@12c; Almonds, 16@17c; Peanuts, hand-vicked, 4@41/2c; do, Fms, 21/2@4c; Shellbarks, S1.25@1.50.

WLOUR-Following are the current prices for car-

sheep and lambs, 9247; swine, 13,860; veal calves, 428; horses, 120.

| 18. 10 | 10.04 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10. DOMESTIC FRUITS—We quote apples and other fruits as follows:
Applea—Baldwin, No. 1. \$1.25@1.75; Greenings. No. 1. \$1.00@1.50; Baldwin and Greening, No. 2: 65-@\$1.00; King and Snow, \$1.75@2.00; Mixed varieties, \$1.00@1.50; Baldwin and Greening, No. 2: 66-@\$1.00; King and Snow, \$1.75@2.00; Mixed varieties, \$1.00@1.50, Evaporated apple, fancy, 7@\$c: fair to good, 6@7c; prine, 5@6c; sun dried, sliced and quartered, 3@5c. Grapes—Western New York, per 5-lb basket, Concord, 16@20c; Catawba, 16@20c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$5.00@6.25; Country, \$4.00@5.50

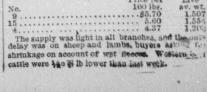
VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:

Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, \$1.37@1.50 per bbl.: do, do, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York Burbanks, 44856c \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York Burbanks, 48856c \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York Burbanks, 51.76@2.90. 50c; Northern, 75@80c ner bbl. 50c; Mhle. Cabe, 90c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 51.50c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York per bol. 50c; Mhle. Cabe, 90c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York plants, 51.76@2.90. 50c; Mhle. Cabe, 90c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York St. 50c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; New York plants, 51.50c; \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. 50c; Northern, 51.50

live weight.

The receipts for the market were as follows: 26

loads Western cattle, 42 double-deck loads Western sheep and lambs, 10 cars Northern and 13 cars Eas'.



CO-OPERATION IN FARMING.

A New Department Open to Every Subscriber-Nature of Different Soils-A Farmer's View of Politics-Beet Culture, Etc.

Andrew H. Ward invites readers to correspond with him on the subjects treated, to ask for more definite information, or to tell their own experience, or to suggest new subjects for discussion. Everybody is welcome to this department to write on any subject. Mr. Ward will lecture in every town in New England on any subject relating to farming for profit, free of all expense, except that of travel and lodging. Address The WEERLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Girdled Apple Trees.

Please inform me through THE WEEKLY GLOBE what I can do, if anything, to save my apple trees. Some evil-minded person or persons went into my orchard and sawed from one-quarter to one-half inch deep. close to the ground. As they are very nice trees I would like to save them. As soon as found it out I banked them up with dirt. Apy information that would save my trees ould be thankfully received. H. O. N.

Answer by Andrew H. Ward. When the bark of apple trees is torn off by field mice, sheep, etc., the remedy is to ake some strips of bark from a tree of the same species, about two or three inches in

width, and place four or five of them per-The edges of the bark being cut smooth, the sound bark should be a little raised. note the circulation of the sap. The slips yarn, and a mixture of loam and cow dung coarse cloth. This method of treatment has been successfully practised. The slips dhere closely, and, being full of sap, soon become firm and smooth. Instead of bark slips, small twigs may be successfully ap-

plied in a similar manner.

As soon as freezing weather begins all the place remaining plants are taken up and stored. The general method has been by building which are made by excavating the soil, and then boarding up two feet more, making sides four feet high. A ridge pole six feet above the center is then placed on supports, and the whole roofed with 14 foot boards, thus covering a pit 24 feet wide. The outside is then banked up with earth, the roof covered with straw. A house thus sheaply built will resist great cold. These loops are built from 100 to 300 feet long, as the needs of the grower require.

Chicory deserves recognition as a winter salad-plant on account of its wholesomeness and easy culture. Chicory is a hardy plant, and if sown in time the roots will be strong, and, fike sea-kale, may be taken up when wanted. For blanching, common ch cory is sown in May and June. The plant sbould have a rather light and mode crately rich and deep soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and the seed should be thinned out to one foot asunder in rows. After this the only attention they require will be hosing between the rows and water of the staken up, and laid in soil in some cold shed for other structure where they will note for other structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the sum of the structure where they will not be sufficient by a sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of

All sorts of devices and paints, etc., have been tried with more or less success. The best method of protecting young trees, we

The reason why prairie soils become less

and less productive the longer they are cultivated is because their fertility is taken up and removed by successive crops. Continuous cropping, without the application of

sired amount of lime in lumps on the top; when the l tter has become slaked and pulverized the whole should be turned over two or three times and thoroughly mixed. It is then ready for use.

Floral Notes.

On all mild days treat plants freely to air. some air should be admitted every day, The wax plant, Hoya carnosa, does nicely in a temperature of about 60°, as it rests

To keep angle worms out of the soil soak with lime water.
Salvia splendens enjoys plenty of light, a rather cool temperature, plenty of root room, and the growth should not be checked.
The lobelia is a dainty plant for winter, for a pot or basket, with its small, delicate foliage and its pretty blue flowers which it produces in great profusion. There is also a white variety, which is equally pretty, and if both blue and white are grown in the same basket they make a most charming contrast.
Myrtus communis requires a sunny location, but not too much water.
If geraniums are expected to bloom well, it is quite necessary to give them a sunny place.

e.
| bulbs that have finished blooming the have their flowers talks cut out. If are to be planted in the garden during spring, keep them in their pots and e them in a cool, light place, and do not them only water.

on supports, and the whole roofed with 14foot boards, thus covering a pit 24 feet wide.
The outside is then banked up with earth,
the roof covered with straw. A house thus
the needs of the grower require.
This method is now being superseded to a
large extent by simply burying the celery
in trenches. A trench is dug two feet wide
and two deep, and of any desired length,
The plants are packed in this upright upon
their roots as closely as they can be placed,
and covered with straw, earth and manure,
as deeply as may be sown during the
winter to make good summer blooming
plants. The biants grow very quickly and
require but little care, and should be more
generally raised by flower lovers. They
may be grown in busty form or as a decoping plant, or yet again the most common
way, as raineo on a trellis. The soil should
be kept moderately moist, given sun, pick
off all flowers before they begin to fade, and
you cannot help having plenty of lovely
bloom. The single varieties bloom more
profusely than the double ones. As they
are thirst good summer blooming
the winter to make good summer blooming
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be kept moderately moist

quarters.

If plants of mignonette, petunias, pansies and other annuals are wanted early, the seeds must be sown in the house or conservatory as early as possible.—[Vick's Monthly.

Joseph Meehan gives the following good think, is clean cultivation. Mice are not points in the Practical Farmer: A hedge to apt to travel a great distance over perfectly be perfect must be broader at the base than apt to travel a great distance over perfectly bare ground, in order to find a young tree to gnaw. Weeds, grass and rabbish of any kind in an orchard is pretty sure to bring mice, which in winter work under the snow. Tramping down the snow around the young trees immediately after every fresh fall, thus packing it solid, will very likely keep the mice away from the trees even in ill-kept orchards. Old neglected fences, especially rail iences, are about the worst things near a young orchard, because they harbor mice and other vermin. Our correspondent has used tarred paper, tied around the trees and backed with earth with success, but considers this method too much trouble, as it has to be done and undone every year. We can not agree with such an idea. A man can go over quite an orchard in a day, putting on the tarred paper (wire screen will answer the purpose), and the safety of the trees is t.us ensured at slight cost. It is worth all the trouble and expense.

Treetment of Prairia Soils. he in September in the Middle States, the hedge is gone over again, and cut clean into a good shape, which should be neither too round nor too pointed. In connection with this, it may be said here that single trees should be pruned in the same way that the hedge is. Bushiness comes from stopping the leading shoots before they are done growing. Pruning in winter acts the other way, encouraging an extra strong top growth.

and removed by successive crops. Continuous cropping, without the application of fertilizers, will soon exhaust the richest soil ever discovered. Shallow ploughing is generally practeed in the first breaking us of prairie tands, for the object is at first merely to cut off the grass just below the crowns, tunning only a thin sod, as experience has shown that the wild grasses are felled out quicker by such surface peeling, than if they were tunning only a thin sod, as experience has shown that the wild grasses are felled out quicker by such surface peeling, than if they were tunned under deeper, than if they were tunned under deeper, than if they were the fell of the proportion. But, after the land has been worked a lew years, the plough should be put down deeper, not only to bring up fresh and rich soil, but also to enable it to hold a greater amount of moisture or retain it by what is termed capillary attraction. As a large sponge will absorb and retain more moisture than a shallow one and still, during wetweather, is more dry than a shallow thing are comparative, for while six inches might be considered deep ploughing in some count les and localities it would be thought very shallow in others.

Manure for Hotbeds.

The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of horse manure of the right kind for horbed making is one experienced by many gardeners, but it is not one that should discourage anybody. Of course it is generally conceded that fresh horse manure from well-fed and hard-worked horses is unsurpassed for hotbed making by any other manure. While dry straw should be sorted out, any coarse litter that s well wetted with urine is all right, and may be left in. Dry leaves, gathered in fail or early winter, and used for bedding, also come handy to add to the bulk of the manure. Sheepmanure can also be used to good advantage, and even hog manure, from well-fed and hard-worked horses is unsurpassed for hotbed making by any other manure. While dry straw should be sorted out, any coarse litter that s well wet

and even hog manure from well-fed animals and mixed with sufficient litter, will answer. In short any manure that is rich and moist (not wet) can be used for this purpose. Once we had a quantity of mack from rabbit pens, mixed with the animals' dung and urine, and this gave a good, moderate and lasting heat. We believe that, in the absence of horse manure, mixtures of such marer als as dry muck, forest leaves, sods, straw, hen manure, ashes, bonedust, etc., could be made that would answer quite well for hotbed use. This really is a matter of great importance, and we can only won der that there are no reliable experiments of this kind on record.

Remedy for Wire-Worms.

Add three or four pounds of unslaked lime to every bushel of soil. This will make the wire-worms so sick that they will kive the seedling carnations a wide berth in the future: besides, the health and color of the plants will be so much improve I that we will think they belong to a new race of pinks. The best way to use the Imre is to spread the soil in a flat heap 10 or 12 inches thick, then place the de-

bit off only the corn, so I concluded that they did not consider cobs of much value as horse ieed.

Mr. Stewart recommends that the corn should be coarsely ground and mixed with cut hay. According to my experience, corn meal, coarse or fine, will not stick to cut hay even when moistened, and the horses will root the mess over and a good deal of it out of the feed box in trying to get the meal without the hay. It is better to give the it out of the feed box in trying to get the meal without the hay. It is better to give the it by itself, and the hay by itself without cutting. At noon I fed each horse about six quarts of oats: it was easily masticated, and, being a change, was very agreeable to the team. At night I fed to each horse cut hay for cut straw, if hay was scarce or dear) moistened with water, and about six quarts of meal mixed with it. The meal was made from equal quantities of corn, rye and oats ground fine together. The rye meal furnished the glue to stick the mess together so that it could not be separated, and had to be eaten together. The horses received a little dry hay, but would not eat much, as the cut feed satisfied their hunger. Good hay, with an occasional mess of raw potatoes as a relish and laxative, is all idle horses should have in winter. They should have sait as often as three times a week, like cattle. This recommendation is based on the supposition that hav is relatively cheaper than grain, as is usually the case on the farm; but should it be worth \$20 per ton, and corn, oats and rye but a cent a round. I would feed no hay at all, only cut straw and meal, with just enough meal to make them eat the straw, and I would self the hay instead of the grain. The farmer who regards his interest will self whatever product is the most salable and profitable. At the prices mentioned for hay and grain, a farmer should self his hay, even if he had to buy meal to be put on the cut straw. That horses with but light work can be kept in good order on hay alone has been proved by Mr. Terry, who has no

Points in Bee Management.

Always dampen sections before putting them together. This will save a large per cent. of breakage, especially if the sections have been made a year or two. The work is also more easily done. The pest way to is also more easily done. The best way to dampen them is to wet several sheets of

I have left cases two weeks for the purpose of getting half a dozen sections finished, and at the end of that time perhaps they would be no nearer finished, whreas if it had been replaced by an empty one it would have been nearly filled in the same time. When near the end of the surplus season do not give more sections than the bees will finish. Look over the yard often. Remove those from colonies that are not doing well and give them to stronger workers. I used to think drawn combs a fine thing, but I prefer fresh foundations of late. Combs that are partly finished and lie over until next season are too hard and not well accepted.

care as bees in winter. But not by any means should our bees be left to take care of themselves. Bees are helpless in cold weather and cannot defend themselves with their little weapons. Hence we must keep a watchful eye over them. If chaff hives are used mice find comfortable quarters under them, and will knaw their way in if possible and will make sad have with combs and honey. If your hives are new and the entrance not over % of an inch wide, they will not get in there. The covers should be kept watch of. I have known them to gnaw at the ventilator holes and the content of the comparative economy in keeping large or small breeds of horses or cows, but to discuss their fearfing upon that question would be too wide a digression. I may take up the topic at another time. Canneks in general had excessive knee action, and were natural trotters or pacers,

wide, they will not get in there. The covers should be kept watch of. I have known them to gnaw at the ventilator holes and gain entrance.

See that your screens are well nailed on over the ventilator holes. A walk through the apiary once a week will tell you at a glance if all is right. It the weather gets down to zero and the ground is covered with snow, I have succeeded well in covering the hive with snow. You need not be afraid to close the entrance. I have had bees entirely covered with snow for weeks and come out in fine condition. But you must always remember that if a thaw sets in you must remove the snow or your hives will get wet and your bees will surely freeze.

Bees, as well as all nature, enloy a good sunshiny day in winter, and if the weather moderates enough, are eager for a good fly. You can greatly assist them by entirely removing the top of the hive. Sudden changes of atmosphere occur in winter and hees get chilled, and can more easily get in the top. I have known large numbers of bees to perish at the entrance from alighting on the snow. It is also a good plan to remove all dead bees from your hive if your bees take a fig., and be particular to see that the entrance does not become clogged. It seems to be nature's way for bees that have finished their life work to go out to the entrance to die. Your cushions should not be neglected. If the atmosphere is very damp, with sudden changes from warm to cond, they are liable to get damp, and you will be well repaid to dry them. Remember that moisture absorbs heat, and it takes food to make heat. It is just as essential that your bees be kept warm and comfortable as your hogs and milch cows. A good swarm of bees in proper condition will commence brood-rearing in February. If you have not supplied yourself with a good double-walled hive, I would by all means advise you to do so at once, and the first fly your bees take set your frames into it, and note carefully the difference between your single and double hives. Do not think a few bundles of corn s

Fattening Fowls.

It don't pay to sell poor poultry. When one adds the difference in weight between the well-fattened fowl and one that rivals the lean kine in Pharaoh's dream, to the difference in price per pound between such in market, it will be perceived that it is the poorest of poor policies to sell poor poultry.

ing hogs.

6. It required 7.35 pounds or .23 bushels of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts, by weight, Let us take an example: Mr. Richard Roe has 100 Plymouth rock

Mr. Richard Roe has 100 Plymouth rock chickens to sell. They are well grown and well fattened, and will average five poun is apiece. He gets for them 20 cents per pound, that is five times 100 pounds equals 500 pounds, which at 20 cents per pound is just \$100. Mr. John Doe also has 100 chickens of the same breed and age, but are not well fattened and so average but four pounds apiece. He sells them at 18 cents a pound. This makes 400 pounds at 18 cents per pound. \$72. Difference between \$72 and \$100 is \$.S. Of course the \$28 is not all profit, for it has cost something to fatten the 100 chickens and put on the extra pound apiece, probably not far from 10 cents per chicken, or a total of \$10. But this still leaves \$18 clear profit in favor of the well-fattened chickens. I have allowed but two cents per pound for difference in price, an allowance far too small, for I have known well-fattened chickens to bring 25 cents per pound when it was difficult to get more than 18 or 20 for those not well futtened, and if we make this difference in price see where it leads us to—500 pounds at 25 cents per pound equals \$125, 400 for the service of the servic

Our problem, then, is in figures something like this:

400 pounds chickens at 12 cents.

540 pounds chickens at 12 cents.

540 pounds chickens at 12 cents.

548 product of 20 hens at 50 cents.

549 value of chickens.

540 value of chickens.

540 value of chickens.

540 pounds chickens.

540 value of chickens.

540 value of chickens.

540 pounds chickens.

541 Leaving a margin of only \$10 for attending to the chickens.

542 value of chickens.

544 protected from some special pestilential diseases by that means, as human beings are protected against small pox, and are likely to be protected from other mortal fevers; and, possibly, even from that dread and universal scourge—consumption. Another discovery is that some of these organisms are so beneficial in their effect as to be likely to become protected themselves by the powerful influences of human control, and to the immense gain of mankind. It has been proved that ferments are due to the exceedingly rapid propagation of fruit values.

548 protected from some special pestilential diseases by that means, as human beings are protected against small pox, and are likely to be protected from other mortal fevers; and, possibly, even from that some of these organisms are so beneficial in their effect as to be likely to become protected themselves by the powerful influences of human control, and to the immense gain of mankind. It has been proved that ferments are due to the exceedingly rapid propagation of bacterian forms, and the ferments are observed field in their effect as to be likely to become protected themselves by the powerful influences of human control, and to the immense gain of mankind. It has been proved that ferments are due to the exceedingly rapid propagation of bacterian forms, and the ferments are observed in the sum of the every household since the discovery of the fact that a heat of 130 Fahr. It is sufficient to destroy the germs in wines, clier, etc., and that if they are sealed up with every part is at or over that temperature, without the possi

fat. Will you please make up a ration of the following feeds: Brewers' grains, the following feeds: Brewers' grains, sprouts, corn meal, shorts, linseed meal, cottonseed meal? R. T. R. Cambridge, Mass. [R. T. R. may fatten safely, giving the best ration to his farrow cows. but it may be doubtful whether he can succeed in fattening those due to calve in May. The stimulating food necessary to fatten these cows might have a bad effect upon the coming calf, and it might not. He must take this risk if he tries to fatten them, and he undoubtedly understands that it would take more food to produce the same gain on cows

by strongly marked characteristics. They

by strongly marked characteristics. They were excellent for some purposes, and many who formerly used them would like to procure more, but dealers report that they are not to be had—that the breed is nearly extinct.

They were the Norman horse dwarfed, having every characteristic of the Percheron of today; not the overgrown Percherons, sometimes bred for the American market, and more or less crossed with the Flemish draught horse to get a weight of a ton, but the typical Percheron, such as can be seen drawing Paris omnibuses—compact, strongly built animals, weighing 1200 to 1400 pounds—the best horses in the world for uses where a team must have great strength and activity, and must take up the smallest amount of street room possible. Harnessed three abreast there are nowhere else to be fresh foundations of late. Combs that are partly finished and lie over until next season are too hard and not well accepted.

Winter Care of Bees.

Nothing else the farmer has needs so little care as bees in winter. But not by any represented to the same build 18 hands and weighing 2:00; and having a correspondingly greater relative ability to assimilate food, should be able to generate nervous and muscular encountered.

may take up the topic at another time.

Canucks in general had excessive knee action, and were natural trotiers or pacers, were not built forgalloping, and not notined o take that gait; they preferred to do their best at a trot before breaking, but they could not endure at the rate of speed of which they were capable. Not having been subject to selection, artificial or natural, for such purposes, they had not the necessary vital and vascular development or adjustment of proportions. Upon theory it woulsed into the thoroughbred, by such a for tunate cross as should secure to the offspring the desirable qualities possessed by each parent just enough of the Canuck to give disposition to trotand a certain amount of knee action, with the least possible impairment of the other qualities of the thoroughbred—it would be the most promising method of securing a breed of fast trotters such as would "train on."

And it appears that the probable has come to pass. The evidence is that Alexander's Pilot. Jr., and Alexander's Norman had Canuck blood, and that the dam of Henry Clay was a Canuck. W. H. Herbert, still the best authority on such a subject, though antiquated in some respects (as, for example, therecord standing at Flora Temple's then 2.24%, when he wrote, he felt it venturesome to predict that a horse, with running mate, might, at some future time, troi in 2.20), was convinced that the Morgan derived some of its traits from Canuck blood. The other trotting families, Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief. Blue Bull and Benton, cannot be proved to have any Canuck blood, but each has an untraced blood element.—iCountry Gentleman.

In his experiments in pig feeding Prof.

T. F. Hunt of the Illinois college farms concludes as follows:
1. It required 13.80 pounds of skimmilk to produce one pound of pork when fed with cornmeal in ratio 1:1.7 to fattening

double hives. Do not think a few bundles of corn stalks thrown over your hives will keep your bees warm; you might as well putyon; bed clothes on top of your house and sleep under the roof and expect to keep warm. When opportunity offers examine their stores. Keep their brood chamber contracted so they can generate heat to hatch their eggs, and they will attend to the rest.

—[Ohio Farmer.]

with cornmeal in ratio 1:1.7 to fattening hogs.

2. Skimmilk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was a waste product which could not be otherwise utilized.

3. It required on an average 4.12 pounds or .074 bushes of shelled corn to produce of four weeks, or one bushel produced 13.5 pounds.

pounds.

4. It required 4.37 pounds of commeal to produce one pound of pork, or one busilel of corn made into meal and fed dry produced 12.8 pounds of pork.

5. When ied dry shelled corn is more economical than cornmeal to seed to fattening hors.

three bushels of oats, as food for lattening hogs.

8. Corn-fe'l pigs gained about 4.5 pounds per week, and ate about 21 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight.

9. The gain for the amount of food consumed decreased during fattening.

10. Pork was produced during cold weather, with corn at 28 cents per bushel, for less than three cents per pound.

11. An insufficient food supply for two weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter.

12. We believe Indian corn to be the most economical pork-producing material during winter months in regions where extensively grown.

which produce the various rots and ferments is a new, lately discovered world. more than 18 or 20 for those not well futtened, and if we make this difference in the role of a truit may be likened to the introduced and if we make this difference of a truit may be likened to the introduced at 25 cents per pound equals \$125, or the standard mass of corruption of the underly of the contents. The following experiment is reported in the underly of The rot of a fruit may be likened to the in

tire.

It has since been found that the development of the chief item of plant-food in the soil—mainly of the compounds of nitrogen, is due to a living ferment, which is owing, like other ferments, to the presence of bacterian germs, the propagation of which effects the conversion of ammonia (nitrogen and hydrogen) into nitra caid by union with oxygen. This nitrification, or rather this ferment which causes it, can only take place during summer temperature, and the might have a had elect upon the colling call, and it might not. He must take this risk if he tries to fatten them, and he undoubtedly understands that it would take more food to produce the same gain on cows in csif. Of the food he mentions we should give the following combination: 12 bounds but mixed hay, 4 pounds and it sprouts, 30 pounds brewers' grains, 3 pounds corn meal. The digestible nutrients in this ration are shown in the following formula in pounds:

A busiling the call and the brewers when he soil is an a lively rising state of ferment almost as readily and well as his wife perceives when his soil is in a lively rising state of ferment almost as readily and well as his wife perceives when her dough is working aright; although, hitherto, science had no explanation to offer of what the practical farmer was sure that he observed. Mr. Warington, 107, Lawe's laboratory at Rothamstead for a number of years, has carefully investigated the chemical researches in prouts should be mixed together—giving tin three feeds. R. will see that the time to fatten the cows coming in in May is limited, but he may succeed in fattening tin three feeds. R. will see that the time to fatten the cows coming in in May is limited, but he may succeed in fattening tin three feeds. R. will see that the time to fatten the cows coming in may be a ble to sell them six weeks before calving. They should improve rapidly on the above ration.—[Prof. Stewart in Country Gentleman.]

The "Canuck" Horse.

Forty years ago the States south of the French part of Canucks," and were excellent for some purposes, and many who formerly used them would like to pro-

cans the needed germs, and usually nitro-perate with. If this surface is turne-down they require to be aided by a frequer titring of the soil during the season activity. A prime question in plant cultures to determine whether we cannot stop-check the waste of nitrogen as a cheap-course than the continual purchase and addition of fresh witrogeness matter.

The estimates up to Jan 9 for the States and Territories shows, according to the Department of Agriculture at Washington that the value of the principal cereals is that the total for corn has been exceeded only once. The wheat crop is the larges ever grown in any country, and the yield per acre in the United States the largest ever reported. The total for oats was slightly exceeded in 1889. The aggregates are as follows:

The aggregate of all cereals will supply The aggregate of all cereals will supply 54 to 55 bushels per unit of population. The wheat supply averages 9 4-10 bushels to each person against 9 2-10 for the largest previous crop—that of 1884. The average value to the isrmer is 40.6 cents for corn, 83.93 cents for wheat, and 31.46 cents for oats. The value of wheat is greater than in any year since 1883, that of the short crop of 1888 alone excepted. The products being in measured bushels.

Prof. Johnson of Connecticut urges the extended use of clover and pease and the practice of keeping the soil covered with growing vegetation all the time as a means of retaining all the nitrozen possible. Fallow soils are growing poorer, while those

arrying crops are growing richer constanting Leguminous plants, through the aid of bacteria, convert the nitrogen of the air into

The sphere in which the organisms act eral utility.

Hints as to Potato Planting. The following experiment is reported in

toes was less than that of the smail ones. Especially is this noticeable in the change from half-potato to whole potato seed; in this instance there is an actual decrease in the amount of large notatoes of 16 per cent., while the increase of small potatoes is 31 per cent., and the total increase is only 3 per cent.

cent.
The increase of plat 8 over plat 7 is, of large potatoes, 13 per cent., and of small potatoes, 38 per cent.; total increase, 22 per cent.

large potatoes, 13 per cent., and of small potatoes, 38 per cent.

Increase of plat 9 over plat 8 is—large potatoes 12 per cent.: small potatoes 26 per cent.—total increase 18 per cent.

Plat 10, planted with whole potatoes required 164 pounds of seed, which, being deducted from the total yield, leaves an increase of 321 pounds, or 67 pounds less than plat 9, which was planted with potatoes cut in half. In this case the increased yield was not enough to overcome the increased amount of seed required.

Commenting upon this experiment, Director Sanburn says:

To the above data furnished by Prof. Richman I will add the average of seven years' experiment work by the writer on colleve farms of two States of the East. These results are in accord with unrecorded results of a trial on the private farm of the writer, and with many recorded results of investigators who have conducted trials at several experiment stations. There seems to be little occasion to doubt that light seeding for the potato crop is followed by a far smaller crop than the use of large seed would give.

Average product per acre for seven years

smaller crop than the use of large seed would give.

Average product per acre for seven years.

—From seed of whole potatoes, large, 224.1 bushels; from seed of whole potatoes, small, 177. bushels; from seed of stem end of potato, 148 bushels; from seed of stem end of potato (period of six years), 168, bushels; from one eye to hill, 81. bushels; from two eyes to the hill, 104. bushels; from three eyes to the hill, 160 bushels.

Value per acre at 50 cents per bushel—From large potatoes, \$113.50; from small potatoes, \$88.50; from stem end, \$74; from seed end, \$84; from one eye, \$40.50; from two eyes, \$52; from three eyes, \$80.

Later trials with seed cut lengthwise of the potato, showed that the system was the most economical of any tried. Good sized potatoes may be cut lengthwise into two pieces. Neither one or two eyes, nor four pieces. Neither one or two eyes, nor the seed, nor the stem end of potatoes should be used.

should be used.

Experiments made by the Ohio station are in general accord with the foregoing:
The largest crops have come from whole seed, but the most profitable crops have come from large cuttings.

McFAGIN'S FLAT.

[George E. Devyr in Puck.] Me b'ys, it's not often ye'll hear me complainin', And it's sorry I am that me story is thrue; Fer iv'ry man knows it's not dacent or manly To go back on a fri'nd that has stud up fer you. But I'll git sausfaction before I'm much older, Ye may gamble yer life, or me name isn't Pat.

plinty, While McFagin just worked for the bit an' th

With a rusty dudheen stickin' out of his hat—
If he shaped himself here as I've seen him in Ire Faith, he'd frighten the people that lives in th

Through water and mud, like a pair av oul snipes, Till the Aldherman's brother—for some cause of other—
App'inted McFagin upon the big pipes.

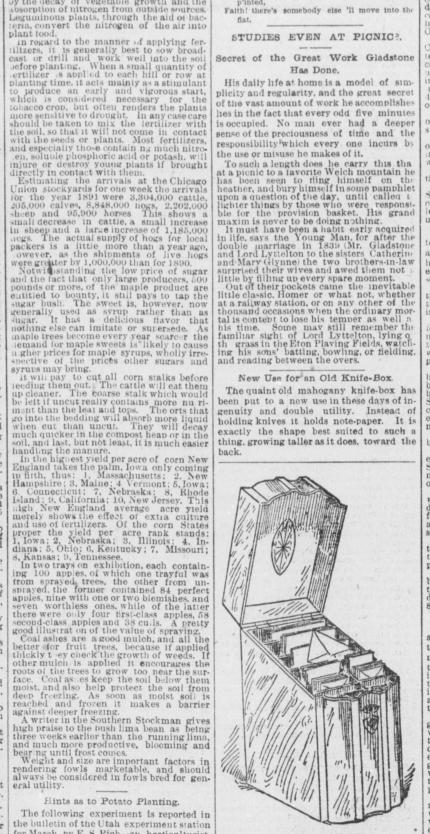
In liss than a fortnight we had a big spat. But with all his loud boasti ', his rantin' an toast I niver wance dhramed that he'd move to a flat! Now he wears a b'iled shirt an' a choke-away collar

An' he's known to the gairls as a half-witted mash The fat daughther Jane has set up for a beauty,— She's as broad as a toad, an' as blind as a bat,-

When at church she meets people, she looks at th She's gone up so high since she's lived in a flat. Well, they'll stay where they are for a little whil

flindhers— Sure I knew he'd be beaten as sure as as he ran. But the man that we backed, he was nobly illeted,— That meself did the business, he gives in to that.— On the first of the month whin me sons gits ap Faith! there's somebody else 'll move into th

STUDIES EVEN AT PICNICE.



TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Millionnaire Stanford on Horses and Wines.

"More Money" is the Only Issue That Can Save the Republicans.

operations go up and down the coast from Oregon to the border of Mexico and across the continent to New Orleans. I thought that these interests would all make him re-sponsive to a question about Chili.



SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

nowever, on Farragut sq., where he wa-itting in his library by his wife, I found that Chili did not much discompose him

Said he:
"I do not think we ought to go to war with a small state like Chili, at a great distance from us, which has nothing that we want and nothing much to repay the cost of war, apon such provocation as we have received.

"It is true that they have not shown any good manners. It is the same way with the Mexicans. All those people, except in special instances, where they have had education and intercourse with the larger world, are egotistical, sensitive, opinionated, acting within the range of their small ideas and motives.

"But when you let 100 sailors, who have enlisted on a war ship, go ashore and drink at the saloons and scatter about town,

You May Expect a Fight. "I hardly think that our sailors would behave more passively than other sailors. It is rather a new thing going to sea on a warship from the United States, and 100 anlors ashore, representing a big country in small one, might do a good many queer

Besides, we are not the people to become riclently excited when one or two of our nen lose their lives in a riot. I recollect not ony ago in Wyoning that more than forty Chinese, who had given no provocation at all, were taken out of their beds and put to

death.
"Suppose that China had ceased diplomatic and trade relations with us on account of that act? China has had a good deal of reason to withdraw diplomatic and commercial intercourse from us now. Only ately we had the Italian trouble in New

orleans.

"I do not think we want anything that Chili has got. If we have American interests out there they could be put in the care of the commercial agent of some other nation: I do not think we can have much in Chili. We could withdraw our minister. ust as the Italian minister but the other tay withdrew from Washington on account of the Italian murders in New Orleans."

It was remarked by another person oresent that President Harrison was considerably excited on the Chilian question.

Mr. Stantord seemed willing to talk on other subjects, but I thought he took a manuid view of the possibilities of war with Chili. Said I:

"I suppose you do not get much emigration to California in these days?"

"Well, not much. The population of the State is about a million and a quarter. It costs much money relatively for a family to leave the East and go to California. You may say that it

Costs About \$1000

to pull up in the Eastern or Middle States and be transported to California for a man, and be transported to California for a man, his wife and his cuildren. That is considerably more than the cost of emigration to some of the Western States.

"To commence life anew after spending that \$1000 or moving would require something; and hence what emigration we get is substantial, but it is not large.

"We have a good many tramps in California; they all go in that direction and none of them come back. The climate is the paradise of those who do not want to work. They can live out of doors a larse part of the year and have plenty of fruit.

"The best you can do for a man is to set him to work: that tranforms him and blesses him. Hence I have introduced a bill, which has been reported against by Senator Morrill's committee, to increase the currency of this country so that we can embloy everybody and none be idle from necessity."

"What are you going to do about that bill."

"It is to be brought up next Thursday. I

"What are you going to do about that bill?"
"It is to be brought up next Thursday. I expect to speak on it as its introducer. Senator Peffer of Kansas and I think one more senator will follow me in advocacy of the bill."

"I hink of that." said Mrs. Stanford, who was sitting by: "when the Governor introduced his bill not one voice was lifted in favor of it; but a little time has passed, and he has three or four senators at his side.

side.
"What view do you take, senator, about the silver question, which has so inflamed the Eastern States during the late campagn?"
"I do not consider the silver question to be a question any more. The present law takes care of about all the silver we produce. The government buys it and issues 80 per cent. of it in certificates or coin.
"That

as far as the production goes, but it does not take care of the greater question, that money is the vitalizing power of every pormoney is the vitalizing power of every portion of this land, and ram of the firm opinion that we have not money enough, and that we shall come to some great calamity in the not very distant future if we hold the amount of money in the country down to the present proportion.

"My speech on that subject last Congress has never been replied to, except with a sneer, by any of the newspapers in the country. (The time was when the owners of these newspapers were also their editors,) Surely there can be no question of greater magnitude than the medium by which a people start and maintain their enterprises and keep their population employed.

which a people star and mattail the refresher employed.

"Not more than 3 per cent of the commercial exchanges of this country are done with currency of any kind, and I doubt if we use more than 1 per cent. Now, without money the whole country would soon be at a standstill. The small amount of coin and currency we have will not always keep back the creditor from his claim.

"If there was not money enough to be found the estate of the Astors in New York might be sacrificed for the want of \$10,000 to meet a note.

"I firmly believe that it is safe, desirable and a proper exertion of governmental powers to issue money upon the realities of the land, for when I was a lad in New York the real estate thereof was the security of the banks of issue. Previously this security had been the bonds and stock of the canal companies.

and can just remember when the first loco motive engine in the world made her successful trip in Eugland. I have lived in various parts of this country, for a good while in Wisconsin, and finally for the last 40 years in California.

"I have seen the whole course of this nation changed and its States and Territories everywhere developed by the increase of the paper money which the government gave out under the exigency of the civil war. Of what advantage to trade and industry were the bonds the government sold had they not been vitalized by allowing 90 per cent. of them to appear in the form of national bank currency, and a large portion of the public debt was also represented by the legal tenders. All this was in the light of an immense and positive infiation of the currency.

"The enterprises in which I have had a

The California Senator Sketches His

Financial Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 22.—During the present week, as the whole city had finally aroused from indifference to consider war with Chili as a probable thing, I thought to go to the house of Senator Stanford of California and talk the matter over with him.

To those whom he knows Stanford is a free if discreet talker. He appreciates the wide influence of information.

He resides in San Francisco, which might become the base of operations against Chili, and would probably receive the worst that waspish country could inflict. His railroad operations go up and down the coast from control to the house of the house of senator Stanford of California with railroads, to irrigate arid lands, to start steamship lines across the Pacific, to plant vin syards, to raise horses, I have found that money was the desideratum. If so little of it has accomplished so much, why cannot more of it accomplish more?"

"Do you think the Republican party ought"

more?"
"Do you think the Republican party ought to adopt your plan to lend money on a small percentage upon the public lands?"
"I do. To be frank, I think the

Republican Party Has No Chance worth talking about to elect a president next time unless they take up this proposi-

"The tariff I would just as lief put in the hands of an intelligent Democrat to settle as a Republican. The condition of the country is not going to sacrifice any interests, protected or otherwise. All admit that we require a certain large revenue, and we have to get it by custom-house duties. Whichever way they fix those duties will seford protection enough.

afford protection enough.
"But protection will not reach the case of afford protection enough.

"But protection will not reach the case of the struggling thousands who have embarked their savings and their hopes in the land, which is at this moment furnishing us the only recuperation we can expect.

"The cry of the farmers came to us last year in such appalling tones that South and North this Farmers' Alliance threatened the overthow of both political parties.

"Why should it not be the case when men were paying from 10 to 25 per cent, for money to persons at a great distance, who were the uttimate owners of this money?

"The census reports show that 36 per cent, a year, or 3 per cent, a month, is by no means uncommon for the use of money. Such usury as this is unbecoming an intelligent, educated nation like ours.

"The great body of the people cannot bring themselves to study the money question, and the few who have money, under the present conditions, to lend, exercise the controlling power over our legislation at Washington. You do not hear the bankers complain that their bonds, which draw interest, supply also the means of their getting 90 per cent, of government money to lend out at interest.

If Money is Good for Them,

If Money is Good for Them, why is it not good for all?"

"Is the Farmers' Alliance, as you understand it, declining, governor."

"You have not heard the last of it by any means. Senator Peffer told me when he was getting ready to disseminate my speech that he had a list of over 33,000 secretaries of Alliance lodges.

"It is the belief of the farmers in the old and decided Republican States, like Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, etc., that the Republican party will come up and meet this question of money. They supposed at first that the Democrats would come to their support, and therefore in many of those States they voted the Republican party out.

"But the relapse of the Alliance in the Southern States, where the Democrats have coerced it, perhaps, and the expressions of Gov. Hill and others on the silver question have given the Alliance, neople—the farmers—the idea that they must look to the Republican party for rehef on the subject of more money.

It herefore say that I do not believe the Republicans have any chance to elect a president next time unless they meet the people on this issue. They can prevail again if they take up the money question. Unless this is done we shall have commercial disaster in the United States, I am satisfied."

satisfied."

"But the people, you say, are saving a great deal of money, even in California?"

"Oh, yes, but it is lent out, perhaps, to the vory men who deposit it; the same money is lent again and again. I regard it as sale and enlightened and humane to issue money to keep the recoile employed.

"The influence of money, even in a small amount, is extraordinary. The farmer can only turn his productions into money once a year. It is therefore

For the Farmer's Relief that my proposition primarily works. "I have searched for years to find some

"I have searched for years to find something universal which would be good security to issue money upon. Now there is nothing in America more universal, more desired, more productive than land.

"I have not generally been regarded as a visionary or a fool, and I am more and more satisfied as I look at this proposition of mine that it is the most beneficent, the most reasonable, the least dangerous and noendary of any of the propositions of the current political day."

"How are the railroads which have been onened to the Pacitic ocean doing?"

"It may be said in general terms that no railroads west of the Missouri river have been making money for the past seven years; that is to say, they have not been paying dividends. But they have been attending to their betterments, which is of more consequence to the people than if they paid dividends at the expense of efficiency and safety.

"On the Southern Pacific railroad we have spent about \$10,000,000 in these betterments, which are enumerated as property. All the railroads to the Pacific, however, are developing the country and preparing for a day when they shall be prosperous. I think that they all will be prosperous ultimately."

"I see that you have been selling a large quantity of American brandy made on your place to the Germaus?"

quantity of American brandy made on your place to the Germans?"

"Yes, they came and bought it of their own volition? Some time ago an Englishman came to my vineyard and examined things and bought 50 barrels of wine to be Se t to Him in England.
"Within a few weeks or months past we received a letter from Lord Roseberry, the English political leader, saying that he

English political leader, saying that he wanted 50 barrels of wine, to be of the same kind as that lately turnished to his friend, the Earl of Blank. We never knew that the first man was an earl."

"I understand that the fruits of California are now high up in your scale of wealth?"

"Yes, in the Santa Clara valley, which is a centre of the fruit-growing, the increase and the profits have been something remarkable; about \$60,000,000 were received ast year for fruits which nearly all came East. The fruit crop of California has now slightly passed the value of the grain crop.

"Our wines are better than the ordinary wines of France today. Of course we do not produce a Chateau Laftite. The wine interests of California only require perseverance and a good system to triumph. I am abundantly satisfied of this, for I have had a large experience. I have one vineyard, which I have given to the Stanford University, which contains about 3800 acres of land.

"Thay say that you have received a great"

repaid.

"They say that you have received a great price for your horse Arion?"

"Oh, yes; he sold for \$20,000 more than any other horse was ever sold for in England or America. But I have regretted that I sold him. I saw where I could use him for a strain of horses which would bring me more money and be of more benefit to the country.

more money and be of more connection the country.

"In order to get even for my bad trade, I made up my mind to put 125 boys or girls, as it may be, into the Stanford University, and pay their board and buy their clothes; everything else there is free. At \$1000 each, I think that their education will yield in the way of production More Than the Horses

I could have got from Arion." was the sum to be invested in the education

was the sum to be invested in the education of so many pupils.

"If I had known as much as I do now," said the governor, "when I commenced to raise horses I would have been more effective. I should have been more effective. I should have been which have been best approved on my place.

"The greatest horse this country ever had, I think, was Electioneer. He had 300 colts, and of those, about one-third have trotted inside of 2.30, and have brought \$5000 pipece. Electioneer was a colt out of old Hambletonian out of the Green Mountain Maid strain.

When you consider, according to the census, the number of horses in this country, you will see what a great thing it is to keep your horses high in grade in order that the whole mass may be brought up to more efficiency. We had about 15,000,000 horses, and they are increasing at the rate of near 50 per cent, every 10 years.

I mentioned the failure of Cyrus Field in New York to Mr. Stanford, and asked if Judge Field was not a good deal cast down thereby.

"I think he is," said Mr.Stanford, "David"

had been the bonds and stock of the canal companies.

"Finally the banks were empowered to lend money, which they issued upon the mortgage of the lands, farms and real estate within New York. So it is no new thing that I am proposing for the government itself to vitalize the industry of the country by advancing currency to the amount of 2 per cent. on the value of farms."

"It seems Eccentric to many persons that you, as a successful business man in almost every respect, should make this radical proposition?"

"I know that. I am about 67 years of age,"

"I know that. I am about 67 years of age,"

"George Alfred Townsend.



SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.
Col. Mulberry Sellers, the same old Mulberry ("there's millions in it"), by the death of Simon Lathers, becomes the American claimant of the earling of Rossmore—a house founded by William the Conqueror. Sellers writes to the usurper and makes known his intention of appearing before the House of Lords to enforce his claims.

Col. Sellers declares that he has perfected a scheme for bringing the dead to life, and that "there's billions in it." Meanwhile, Sellers, having learned that "one-arm Pete" has robbed the bank at Talaqua, inserts in a paper an advertisement to entrap that during burglar. Gwendolen, daughter of Sellers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is requested by her parents to return home, in order to "Have what, dear?"

trap that daring burglar. Gwendolen, daughter of Sellers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is re-quested by her parents to return home, in order to go into mourning for Simon Lathers, rightful earl of

the ruips, in company with Hawkins, to collect, the ashes of the usurper's son.

out, of course.

'Any of themburnt

thing in the world. Experience teaches them nothing; they can't seem to learn anything except out of a book. In some cases there's manifestly a fatality about ic. For instance, take what's her-name, that plays those sensational thunder-and-lightning parts. She's got a perfectly immense reputation—draws like a dog fight—and it all came from getting burnt out in hotels."

"Why, how could that give her reputation as an actress?" as an actress?"
"It didn't; it only made her name famil-

iar. People want to see her play becan her name is familiar, but they don't kn what made it familiar, because they do remember. First, she was at the bottom the ladder and absolutely obscure—wages \$13 a week and find her own pads."

"Pads?"
"Yes, things to fat up her spindles with.

"Yes, things to fat up her spindles with, so as to be plump and attractive. Well, she got burnt out in a hotel and lost \$30,000 worth of diamonds—"
"She? Where'd she get them?"
"Goodness knows—given to her, no doubt, by spooney young flats and sappy old baldheads in the front row. All the papers were full of it. She struck for higher pay and got it. Well, she got burnt out again and lost ail her diamonds, and it gave her such a lift that she went starring."

"Well, it hotel fires are all she's got to depend on to keep up her name, it's a pretty precarious kind of a reputation, I should think.

"Not with her. No, anything but that: Because she's so lucky; born lucky, I reckon. Every time there's a hotel fire she's in it. She's always there—and if she can't be there herself, her diamonds are. Now you can't make anything out of that but just sheer luck."

"Inever heart] of such a thing. She must

Now you can't make anything out of that but just sheer luck."
"I never heard of such a thing. She must have lost quarts of diamonds."
"Quarts, she's lost bushels of them. It's got so that the hotels are superstit ous about her. They won't let her in. They think there will be a fire; and besides, if she's there it cancels the insurance. She's been waning a little lately, but this fire will set her up. She lost \$60,000 worth last night."
When they arrived at the scene of the fire the poor old earl took one glimpse at the melancholy morgue and turned away his face, overcome by the spectacle. He said:

said:

"It is too true, Hawkins—recognition is impossible; not one of the five could be identified by its nearest friend. You make the selection. I can't bear it."

"Which one had I better—"

"Oh, take any of them. Pick out the best one."

one."

However, the officers assured the earl—
for they knew him, everybody in Washington knew him—that the position in which
these bodies were found made it impossible
that any of them could be that of his noble

that any of them could be that of his noble kinsman.

They pointed out the spot where, if the newspaper account was correct, he must have sunk down to destruction; and at a wide distance from this spot they showed him where the young man must have gone down in case he was suffocated in his room; and they showed him still a third place, quite remote, where he might possibly have found his death if perchance he tried to escape by the side exit toward the rear.

The old colonel brushed away a tear and The old colonel brushed away a tear and said to Hawkins:

"As it turns out, there was something prophetic in my fears. Yes, it's a matter of ashes. Will you kindly step to a grocery and fetch a couple more baskets."

Reverent, y they got a basket of ashes from each of those now hallowed spots and carried them home to consult as to the best manner of forwarding them to England, and also to give them an opportunity to "lie manner of forwarding them to England, and also to give them an opportunity to "lie in state"—a mark of respect which the colonel deemed obligatory, considering the high rank of the deceased

They set the basket on the table in what was formerly the library, drawing-room and workshop—now the hall of audience—and went upstairs to the lumber room to see if they could find a British flag to use as a part of the outfit proper to the lying in state.

A moment later Lady Rossmore came in from the street and caught sight of the baskets just as old Jinny crossed her field of vision. She quite lost her patience, and said:

said:
"Well, what will you do next? What in the world possessed you to clutter up the parlor table with these baskets of ashes?"
"Asha?"

"Ashes?"
And she came to look.
She put up her hands in pathetic astonishment. "Well, I never see de like!"
"Didn't you do it?"
"Who, me? Clah to goodness it's de fust time I've sot eyes on 'em, Miss Polly. Dat's Dan'l. Dat ole moke is losin' his mine."
But it wasn't Dan'l, for he was called, and denied it. Dey ain't no way to 'splain dat wen hit's

Then wait till he sends for his son's femalis. If you do that, you will never have one or dese yer common ourrences, a body kin reckon maybe de car.

"Oh!" and a sludder shock Lady Ross more to her foundations. I see it all. Keep and the should have been the proper his."

"His milator" they re his."

"His milatory young Marse Seliers from Empland that's burnt up."

She was alone with the ashes—alone before she could take half a breaft. Then she went after Mulberry Seliers, purpos ng to make short work with his programme, whatever it might be. "For." said she, "when his sentimentals are up he's a numb skull, and ther's no knowing what extravagand was bringing it. When she heard that his idea was to have the remains "lie in state, and invite the government and the public," she broke it up. She said:

"Your intentions are all right, they always are. You want to do honor to the remains and surely nobody can find any fault with that, for he was your kin; but you are going the wrone way about it, and you will see it yourself if you stop and think.

"You can't file around a basket of a sheetrying to look sorry for it, and make a sight that is really solemn, because the solemner it is, the more it isn't—anybody can see that it would be so with one mourner, it wouldn't with a procession—and there would be 5000 ment of the proces

"Well, it stands to reason that if it wouldn't be solemn with one mourner, it wouldn't with a procession—and there would be 5000 people here. I don't know but it would be pretty near ridiculous; I think it would. No, Mulberry, they can't lie in state; it would be a mistake. Give that up and think of something else."

So he gave it up; and not reluctantly when he had thought it over and realized was right her instinct was.

Sellers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is requested by her parents to return home, in order to go into mourning for Simon Lathers, rightful earl of Rossmore, and from whom Col. Sellers inherits his title of earl.

Lord Berkeley, son of the usurping earl, visits America. Losing his clothes in a hotel fire, he is obliged to don a cowboy costume, evidently once the property of a guest who has perished in the flames. The papers next day announce that Berkeley is among the victims of the fire.

"But I thought such an honor as that way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she wished the thing had not occurred to him. She said, hesitatingly—
"But I thought such an honor as that way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she wished the thing had not occurred to him. She said, hesitatingly—
"But I thought such an honor as that way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she wished the thing had not occurred to him. She said, hesitatingly—
"But I thought such an honor as that way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of that nature distressed her, and she way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of the thing had not occurred to him. She said, hesitatingly—
"But I thought such an honor as that way; the prospect of another stunning decoration of the strength of the st

"But I thought such an honor as that wasn't allowed to any but very, very near relations, who—"
"It git, you are quite right, my lady, perfectly right; but there aren't any nearer relatives than relatives by usurpation. We cannot avoid it; we are slaves of aristocratic custom and must submit."

The hatchments were unnecessarily generous, each being as large as a blanket, and they were unnecessarily volcanic, too, as to variety and violence of color, but they walked.

"And as usual!"
"What. colonel?"
"Seven of them in that hotel. Actresses. And all burntout, of course."
"Lady Rossmore and her daughter assisted at the sitting up till near midnight, and helped the gentlemen to consider what ought to be done next with the remains. Rossmore thought they ought to be sent home—with a committee and resolutions—at once. But the wife was doubtful. She said:
"Would you send all of the baskets?"

said:
"Would you send all of the baskets?"

"Oh, no; they escaped; they always do; but there's never a one of them that knows enough to fetch out her jewelry with her."

"That's strange."

"Strange—it's the most unaccountable thing in the world. Experience teaches them nothing; they can't seem to learn anything except out of a book. In some cases there's manifestly a fatality about 16. For instance, take what's her-name, that plays those sensational thunder-and-light-"I don't like the idea father. If I were



his father it would be dreadful to have him coming in that—that—"
"On the instalment plan," suggested Hawkins, gravely, and proud of being able o help.
"Yes—dreadful to have him coming in hat incoherent way. There would be the train of suspense upon me all the time. To have so depressing a thing as a funeral impending, delayed, waiting, unaccomplished—"

prished—"
"Oh, no, my child," said the earl, reassuringly, "there would be nothing of hat kind; so old a gentleman could not endure a long-drawn suspense like that. There will be three funerals."

Lady Rossmore looked up surprised, and said.

"How is that going to make it easier for m? It's a total mistake, to my mind. He with to be buried all at once; I'm sure of

it."
"I should think so, too." said Hawkins.
"And certainty I should," said the daughter.
"You are all wrong," said the earl. "You will see it yourselves, if you think. Only one of these baskets has got him in it."
"Verywell, then," said Lady Rossmore, "the thing is perfectly simple—bury that one."

"Certainly," said Lady Gwendolen.
"But it is not simple." said the earl, "because we do not know which bask the is in. We know he is one of them, but that is all we do know. You see now, I reckon, that I was right: it takes three funerals; there is no other way."
"And three graves and three monuments and three inscriptions?" asked the daughter. Well-yes-to do it right. That is what I

well-yes to do le right.

should do."

"It could not be done so, father, Each of the inscriptions would give the same name and the same facts and say he was under each and all of these monuments, and that would not answer at all."

The earl nestied uncomfortably in his

The earl nestied uncomfortably in his chair "No," he said, "that is an objection. That is a serious objection. I see no way out." There was a general silence for a while. Then Hawk in said:

"It seems to me that if we mix the three ramifications together."

The earl grasped him by the hand and shook it graefully.

"It solves the whole problem," he said. "One ship, one inneral, one grave, one monument—it is admirably conceived. It does you honor. Maj. Hawkins; it has relieved me of a most painful embarrassment and distress, and it will save that poor, stricken old father much suffering. Yes, he shall go over in one basket."

"Went?" asked the wife.
"Ton.orrow—immediately, of course."
"I would wait, Mulberry."
"Wait? Why?"
"You don't want to break that childless cold man't hear!" one monument—it is admirably conceived. It does you honor. Maj. Hawkins; it has relieved me of a most painful embarrassment and distress, and it will save that poor, stricken old father much suffering. Yes, he shall go over in one basket."

"When?" asked the wife.

"Ton.orrow—immediately, of course."

"I would wait, Mulberry."

"You don't want to break that childless old man's heart."

"God knows I don't."

"Then wait till he sends for his son's remains. If you do that, you will never have to give him the last and sharpest pain a parent can know—I mean, the certainty that his son is dead. For he will never send."

"Why won't he?"

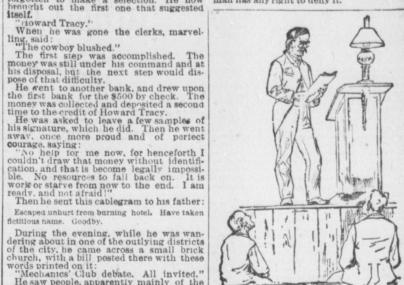
"Why won't he?"

"Why won't he?"

"One funeral, one grave, "Our press does not reverence kings, it does not reverence send all slaveries, it does not reverence laws which robe a younger son to fatten an elder one, it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or rotten or hoty, which sets one citizen above his neighbor by accident of birth; it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or retten or hoty, which sets one citizen above his neighbor by accident of birth; it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or rotten or hoty, which sets one citizen above his neighbor by accident of birth; it does not reverence seatall shed ecclesiatical slaveries, it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or rotten or hoty, which sets one citizen above his neighbor by accident of birth; it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or reten or hoty, which sets one citizen above his neighbor by accident of birth; it does not reverence any fraud or sham or infamy, howsoever old or reten or infamy, how

nent, then went to a bank and in the \$500 for deposit.

thame?"
sitated and colored a little; he had not make a specified. He now out the first expectator. He now man has any right to deny it." handed in the \$500 for deposit.
"What name?"
He hesitated and colored a little; he had forgotten to make a selection. He now brought out the first one that suggested



the other gets all the honors while he does all the work."

The essayist thought that Mr. Arnold, with his trained eye and intelligent observation, ought to have perceived that the very quality which he so regretfully missed from our press—respectfulness, reverence—was exactly the thing which would make our press useless to us if it had it—robit of the very thing which differentiates it from all other journalism in the world, and makes it distinctively and preciously American, its frank and cheerful irreverence being by all odds the most valuable of all its qualities.

append to these figures may sound extrava-gant, but they are not. I take them from miscellaneous documents, No. 50, second session, 45th Congress, and they are official session, 45th Congress, and they are official and trustworthy.

Today the work of those 2,000,000 cotton ginners is done by 2000 men; that of the 6,000,000 stocking knitters is done by 3000 boys; that of the 2,000,000 thread spinners is done by 1000 girls; that of the 500,000 screw makers is done by 500 girls; that of the 400,000 reapers, binders, etc., is done by 4000 boys; that of the 1,000,000 corn shellers is done by 7500 men; that of the 40,000 weaver; is done by 1200 men and that of the 1000 stitchers of shoe soles is done by six men.

the 1000 stitchers of shoe soles is done by six men.

"To bunch the figures, 17,000 persons today do the above work, whereas 50 years ago it would have taken 13,000,000 of persons to do it. Now, then, how many of that ignorant race—our fathers and grandfathers—with their ignorant methods, would it take to do our work today.

"It would take 40,000,000,000—100 times the swarming population of China—20 times the present population of the globe. You look around you and see a nation of 60,000,000—apparently; but secreted in

You look around you and see a nation of 60,000,000 — apparently; but secreted in their hands and brains, and invisible to your eyes, is the true population of this republic, and it numbers 40,000,000.000! It is the stupendous creation of those humble, unlettered, uncollege-bred inventors—all honor to their name!

"How grand that is!" said Tracy, as he wended homeward. "What a civilization it is, and what producious results these are and brought about almost wholly by common men; not by Oxford-rained aristocrats, but men who stand shoulder to shoulder in the humble ranks of life and earn the bread that they eat.

the humble ranks of life and earn the bread that they eat.
"Again, I'm glad I came. I have found a country at last where one may start fair, and, breast to breast with his fellow-man, rise by his own efforts and be something in the world and be broud of that something; not be something created by an ancestor 300 years ago."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL.

ant crimes would disappear from Christendom."

Monarchists might doubt this; then "why not persuade the Czartogive it a trial in Russia."

(oncluding, he said:

"Well, the charge is that our press has but little of that old world quality, reverence. Let us be candidly grateful that it is so. With its limited reverence it at least reveres the things which this nation reveres, as a rule, and that is sufficient; what other people revere is fairly and properly matter of light importance to us.

"Our press does not reverence kings, it does not reverence so-called nobilities, it Work Table that the Prince of Wales Gave to His Wife. The sweet distinguishing grace of woman liness is deftness and skill in needlework.

There is something radically wrong with fond of her dainty bi's of pretty work to pick up at intervals, to chat over with her woman

signed than a copy of the exquisite little work table which the Princess of Wales, that royal needlewoman, received from her husband on her birthday.

Never were beauty and utility more amicably wedded than in this pretty bit of furniture, for the design is carried out in polished rosewood with ornaments of ormolu, a kind of h.ghly polished brass, lacquered togetain its lustre. to the control of the centre of the table lined with pale blue silk, just large enough to hold the piece of work, and one on either side for the spools and silks and

gualities.

"For its mission—overlooked by Mr. Arnold—is to stand guard over a nation's liberties, not its humbugs and shams."

He thought that if, during 50 years, the institutions of the old world could be exposed to the fire of a flaunting and scotling

CASMIER !

LORD BERKELEY AT THE BANK.

press like ours, "monarchy and its attendant crimes would disappear from Christen-

4 = 61

STILL IN ITS INFANCY.

Dress from an Artistic Point of View.







A NOVEL DESIGN.

The great Paris an dressmakers, if one may judge by their work seen in New York, owe their eminence, not to art, but to skill in

their eminence, not to art, but to skill in dressing novelties.

A well-known New York woman recently received from Felix an evening gown which had a band of passementeries sewed down the middle of the good front breadth. The rest of the dress corresponded with this imbecility. There is no art here; there is only imbecility.

When women begin to study beauty for the sake of dress, the results are I kely to show first in evening garments, which are freer than any other from conditions of utility. Also the women who wear them have wealth, which gives advantages of knowledge, as well as choice of materials. Concerning evening dress, it ought to refer its weight to the shoulders. This is especially required for a dress of leisure, so that it will be in harmony with its surroundings.

ings.

The painters, if they have done little for dress, have at least shown us this. Such dress should have in it no suggestion of effort, and it is at the shoulders that gravity

is resisted most easily.

The bod ce that chings round the waist, with only incidental assistance from the shoulder—resisting gravity by lightness—is a manifestation of effort, and out of place

shoulder-resisting gravity by lightnessis a manifestation of effort, and out of place
in the drawing-room. Its prototype is the
peasant's waist. It speaks of labor.

A yoke or fillet about the shoulders should
be the source of ali the lines and the cen re
of strength of the evening gown; thus it
will have unity and repose.

And this can be done without departing
from fashionable lines. There is no sign
that fashion understands this source of
beauty, but yet one sees it here and there,
stumbled on by accident, in modish gowns.
In place of the usual gathered lace or
other soft yielding outline which destroys
the character of the garment by making
weakness where strength is needed, there
should be a collar of gems in substantial
setting, or a binding of strong texture, as
of velvet, or a fillet of intertwined strands,
to uphold the draperies of lace or other
delicate film.

This fillet must not be so low but that it
is well supported upon the shoulder. A
stronger texture—as rose pink, or brown, to
pale pink draperies; but the deep color
must be reserved for the fillet alone, as if
used elsewhere on the garment all its
meaning will be lost.

The garment may be in one piece or two,
but its confinement to the waist should appear to be by belting and not by curved in
seams.

The first design here given shows the

dren. These are Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and Washington, where both parents nave equal rights in the matter.

nave equal rights in the matter.

In other States a mother has no control over her children, not even if driven from home by her husband's cruelty, unless she applies to the court for the custody.

In other words, the lather, by right of fatherhood, can claim his child, but motherhood is not enough; the cour; must be appealed to before the mother can have absolute right to her children.

This injustice is so tangled with legal technicalities that it is hard to unravel the snark, but since it has been done in five States it can be done in others.





The sketch which we give here is a charm

The sleeves have a bold pattern braided on them, and the band of merveilleux at the hem of the gown is all the extra decora-

BOTH WERE DISAPPOINTED. And One Felt That the . Other was

a Chromo. Some time ago Thomas A. Maxwell of Austin, Tex., came across a Chicago paper with this advertisement:
A young lady, handsome brunette, 25 years of age

with this advertisement:

A young lady, handsome brunette, 25 years of age and of lively disposition, wishes to correspond with middle-aged, wealthy centleman, with a view to matrimony. Address B. T., Greenwood, Wis.

The lively disposition settled Maxwell; he answered the advertisement. The lively lady, who proved to be Miss Belle Taylor, replied, and then she sent her photograph and he his tintype.

At the Union depot the attendant on the ladies' waiting-room observed a woman of "uncertain age" sitting by herself in a corner, weeping. "Look at that tintype," she sobbed. "How old would you take that man to be?"

"That man's about 30 years old. I should say," replied the attendant. "Thirty! He's 60. He's nothing but a wretched old trand. I'm out my fare from Green Ba, to Chicago. Can't I have him arrested for obtaining money under faise pretences?"

"To think that an old hen like that should do me up in the first round," said Mr. Maxwell in the gentleman's waiting room. "Sent me the photograph of her youngest sister, and had the gall to lie me out until I stuck it under her nose and called down her blut." maybe, after all, his boy espaced, and he was burnt up.

"Wity, Folls, hell know by the papers that he was burnt up."

"Wity folls, hell know by the papers that he was burnt up."

For a search of the papers that he was burnt up."

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For a sea my expense of no sea that was the papers that he was burnt up.

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TO DRESS BECOMINGLY.

Gotham Beauties Rival the Parisians.

Glimpses of Fashion at the Roberts Wedding.

Corduroy a Favorite - The Proper Thing in Veils.



EW YORK, Jan. 23. 4 -Perfect dressing is in truth a fine art.

garniture. There is an audacity even to injure the gloss recklessness in her style, but it is always of cleaning it? beautiful, and then there is a certain per-

La Parisienne may recune among the satin cushions of her carriage, adorned with lace and iewels, or, dressed in black, with lace and jewels, or, dressed in black, with her prayer book in her hand, she may walk manila brush, with care not to wrinkle or home from mass; she may live in one of the squeeze it.



boarding school with all the expectations of youth crowding upon her in rosy dreams: she may, dressed in a light spring suft, delight in the Grand Prix. or she may, when snow covers her beloved Bois de Boulogne, shyer in her fur cloak. snow covers her beloved Bols de Boulogne, shiver in her fur cloak.

In fact, whosoever she is and whatsoever may be hid in the way of a heart under the costume she wears, she is always charming, dainty and ravishingly picturesque to look

It is a woman's duty to learn how to im-

the shoulder and very full and ungainly about the elbow. The oddest and Frenchiest of all the princess dresses that I noticed at the wedding was that worn by a tall and fair woman. It was of pale green velvet, superbly fitted, and tastened invisibly in the back. A singular jacket arrangement of jet was worn over the bodice, and the garniture of the gown was of burnished coque feathers. A small hat of pale green and violet velvet with jet and ostrich tips was worn with the costume, which gave the tall woman a most distingue appearance.

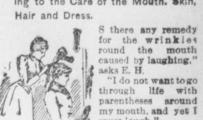


oker. New hats for schoolgirls in their teens are

with a Scotch dentist, who is renowned as a glorious old tippler—and—well, it was astonishing to see the amount of attention which the teeth of the British Envey, Sir Evelyn Baring, appeared to require.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Shirley Dare Answers Questions Relating to the Care of the Mouth. Skin, Hair and Dress.



S there any remedy for the wrinkles

parentheses around my mouth, and yet I must laugh." Answer – Laughter ratner than a trivial is pleasant, but there is no need of laughing vanity, and depends with mouth open and stretched at every not, as Ruskin says, on minute amusement. The deepest sense of fun may exist with a controlled mouth.

"how much money you have in your purse." but in what you buy with it, and to be perfectly dressed one must cultivate tests.

It was be difficult at first, but it is possible, aste. It is said, you know, and your friends will like your expression that the fashionable guite as well for the composure.

French woman does

E. B. Please tell me what to do for little

Ina-I wish to have a cream-colored grossperfect dressing, and has all the little niceties of perception in regard to color and maize. Will washing it in a light soapsuds injure the gloss, and is there a better way

Answer-Equal parts of alcohol and camfume of dainty elegance about her that is phene, or of spirits turpentine and ether, are better than soapsuds for cleaning spots La Parisienne may recline among the in silk, but for dyeing it must be cleaned

off when dry, and if the skin smarts apply toilet cerate.

M. F.—What will cure a red face with rash or pimples on it? I have used Fowler's solution, but it was very little benefit. The eruption is on my breast and shoulders also. Been troubled for almost two years. I am 19 years old.

Answer—An opinion on so serious a case cannot be given with so little description. It may be an inherited taint in the blood, in which case the eruption has a coppery tinge.

upon.

It is a woman's duty to learn how to improve her dress by heritage of beauty or agliness, as the case may be. The Grand Duchess Constantine, who was once a dowdy, learned the art of dressing well from her French hairdresser, who gave her such advice as this:

"If a woman is ugly then her clothes should be conspicuous, striking and a powerful distraction from the ugliness of the woman. If she is beautiful then her dress should be arranged to sustain the beauties she deigns to show and to suggest the others. In short, the dress should be as the accompaniment to a vocalist, and no more."

Now, there is a deal of fine and intelligent dressing here in New York.

At the wedding of Mrs. Roberts and handsome Col. Vivian this fact was forcibly demonstrated to those present, for the toilets were superb.

What impressed me most was the predom nating princess dress. It evidently has come to stay, and is a very graceful mode withal, much more so, indeed, than that of the ugly new sleeves that are low on the shoulder and very full and ungainly about the elbow.

The oddest and Frenchiest of all the princess dresses that I noticed at the wedding was that worn by a tall and fair woman.

It was of pale green velvet, superbly fitted, and iastened invisibly in the back. A singular jacket arrangement of jet was worn over the bodice, and the garniture of the gown was of burnished coque feathers. A small hat of pale green and violet velvet with jet and ostrica tips was worn with the

hin cotton garmen.

nels.

Warm flaxseed meal poultices on the face

Warm flaxseed meal poultices in time. If Warm tlaxseed meal poultices on the face at night may remove its redfless in time. It will comfort you to know that these dreadful eruptions well cured often leave very fine and clean complexions for after-life.

L. T.—Something to remove freckles, if removable, is lemon juice with as much powdered alum as it will dissolve, allowed to dry on the spots. Toilet cerate applied day and night for a week or 10 days will often remove freckles.

Mrs. M. E. S.—As your daughter is the only young lady in the family, her card should be Miss Smith, simply.

Shieley Dare.

JUST IN THAT WHICH IS LEAST.

illustrated by an anecdote from the days of the last royal hunts at Monza. King Humbert is accustomed to take his sport with the gun in pretty much the same clothes as other persons, and without attendants, thereby distinguishing himself from his imperial German ally, who has insignia of his high office all over his hunting costume, and is accumpanied usually on the chase by and is accompanied usually on the chase by noblemen and flunkeys.

Shortly before the end of his last season

THIS IS UP TO DATE.

Another princess dress of lavender peau de soie was trimmed with sable and embroidered with gold. A rose pink velvet toque was worn with it, together with pink gloves. It was worn by a woman with reddish hair, and was strikingly becoming.

Corduroy is exceedingly popular, and, together with velveteen is carrying off the palm over cloth for street costumes and calling toilets.

A very retty costume that I saw not long ago on a slim, stylish girl was of ashes of roses corduroy, trimmed with sable, and hairflog a vet of white velveteen to the long, graceful coat.

A small round hat worn with it was of corduroy, with a white velveteen crown trimmed with sable-colored satin ribbon and bands of fur.

A bright, rich navy-blue velveteen gown that came within my notice was especially chic.

It was fashioned with a bell skirt and half-long coat bodice, and trimmed with gold military braid in the new Redfern fashion of pointed waves.

Its greatest peculiarity, and that which gave it a unique style, was a vest of heavy, ann, black satin, tacked in between the braided revers beneath the high straight choker.

New hats for schoolgirls in their tsens are of selt with wide straight brims turned are of selt specific.

and rolled white damp with a glass rollingpin.

Rachel—What will make my hair lighter without bleaching it? It is brown, but not a pretty shade.

Answer—You can't make it lighter without bleaching it, but you can bleach it slightly by washing in hot borax water, a dessert spoonful of borax in two quarts of boiling water used when just cold enough to bear the hands, rinsing in hot water and drying quickly in a current of hot air over a register or hot stove, then dressing with glycerine and lime water till the natural oil is restored.

Italy's King Acknowledges His Mistake in a Dispute. The good nature of Italy's king is well illustrated by an anecdote from the days of

Shortly before the end of his last season the king's hound started a hare about two miles from Monza, and the king fired. At the same instant another shot was heard, and an italian peasant with an old-fashioned gun and a mongrel dog, hurried up from the constitution of the control of the co

French woman does not spend half what the society woman of America does on her wardrobe.

The Parisian woman dresses on less and is at the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired. She understands all the subtleties of the art of the same time exquisitely attired.

is restored.

Better still, you can improve the natural color by much brushing and washing every



An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, comoves all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow Thick, Soft and Beautiful. Infallible for curing cruptions, diseases of the skin, glands and nuscles, and quickly healing cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, &c. BARCLAY & CO., 44 Stone St., New York.

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caused by Night Losses and Excesses. We guarantee a cure
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the great HINDOO REMEDY

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn

wy13t ja12





COUNTRY'S OUTLOOK.

Large Sales of Dry Goods and Shoes in Boston.

All are neatly printed from bold type, are Reports from East and West Show Promising Prospects.

The Same, five vols. in one, with Globe one | Many Other Points of Interest to Business Men.

> New York, Jan. 22.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: o news at this season is good news. ening of goods and preparation for a r of active trade fill the time, and it is too early to report material change in

too early to report of distribution.

ndustries are remarkably well employed the season and the movement of crops still larke, and reports from every part of e country express even greater confidence an before in the prospects for trade, hile in some lines definite though gradual approvement is already seen.

often at lower prices.
At Philadelphia increasing sales are seen

Trade Notes.

For two days past business has commenced in earnest, all the companies on the upper part of the river putting large crews of men and horses at work. The ice has thickened to between seven and nine inches. There is a great demand for men and horses.

At a convention of Eastern manufacturers of writing paper, held at Springfield, Mass., Friday, it was decided not to curtail the production of loft-dried papers. The amount of stock on hand in the markets is less than last year at this time.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Worcester steel works by a New York syndicate are in progress, and it is expected that they will soon be in operation again.

The shipment of boots and shoes from Haverhill, Mass., for the week ending Jan. 21, were 6525 cases; corresponding week

21, were 6525 cases; corresponding week last year, 7088 cases. The Mossberg Manufacturing Company of

tails for the ensuing year.

The American watch case manufacturers met in New York Tuesday and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President. Howard L. Roberts of Philadelphia; rice-president. A. M. Commellm of Newark, N. J.; treasurer, F. R. Appleton of New York. ils for the ensuing year.

The low price of copper has caused the closing down of the smelting works at Hancock, Mich. Operations will not be resumed until the market improves sufficiently to



Loss of Life by Fire in Hospital at Indianapolis.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Presbyterian Creed Revision-Troops on Frontier Experience Blizzard.

All the Important Events of the Past

Seven Days Summarized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22 .- One of the most appalling fires in the history of Indianapolis occurred last night. The Naional Surgical Institute, one of the most famous institutions of its character in the paigns made in the northern parts of the

United States, was burned to the ground. Nineteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is certain that more are to follow. Thirty or more persons were severely injured. The fire started at midnight in the office building, and above the offices were the wards for babes and mothers, known as the "A B C" departments. Smoke was discovered about 11.50 building, which immediately adjoins the operating room back of the office. The origin is claimed to have been from the spontaneous combustion of some chemicals which had been placed in the room. In 15 minutes the whole lower floor was enimprovement is already seen.

Reports from other cities indicate some real increase in trade as well as great confidence in the future. More activity is seen at Boston in dry goods and shoes, though

The police and firemen and attendants all At Philadelphia increasing sales are seen in dry goods.

Cincinnati reports general business opening briskly.

At Chicago, general trade is larger than a year ago and collections easier, and increase of a third is seen in flour and corn receipts, but receipts of wheat and lard are double, of rye three times and of dressed beef four times last year's, while decrease is noted only in oats, barley and cured meats.

At St. Louis, severe snowstorms since Jan. I have interfered with retail trade, but wholesale dealers find no complaint.

Collections are fairly prompt and settlements of freight rates are expected to restore the trade with Mexico.

At Galveston, extreme cold retards business and losses of cattle on the ranges are heavy.

At Now Orleans lighter rettor receipts, the process of a cattle on the process of a carried to places of safety. The citizens turned out in great numbers to help in the work of rescue. Two women jumped from the windows. One of these was badly injured, but the other, who was caught by the crowd below, escaped serious injury. Two others threw out their babies, which were caught and saved by the firemen. One or two men jumped from the process of an extended to a carried to places of safety. The citizens turned out in great numbers to help in the work of rescue. Two women jumped from the windows. One of these was badly injured, but the other, who was caught by the crowd below, escaped serious injury. Two others threw out their babies, which were caught and saved by the firemen. One or two men jumped from the providence of the control of the control

a patient, in the effort to save his child fell from the second to the first floor of the east wing, through a hole in the floor. He received serious if not fatal internal injuries. At Weddell's restaurant, William Kimball, a young man with both legs crippled and his head thrown to one side by a distorted shoulder joint, said of the fire: "I was sleeping in my bed on the fourth floor, and the Mercantile Agency, number, for the United States. 274, and for Canada 54, or a total of 328, as compared with 330 last week and 435 the week previous to the last.

For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411, representing 266 fallures in the United States and 51 in the Dominion of Canada.

Beds of Lithographic Stone.

INDEPENDENCE. Ia., Jan. 21.—An important discovery has been made in this county. Prof. Galvin of the State University recently made an examination of rocks in several sections, and found large quantities of the peculiar limestone used so extensively in lithographic art, and which at present is obtained only in Germany. As the demand is great and the present supply limited, the find will prove a rich one.

Trade Notes. ng prevails, though trade as yet improves ceived serious if not fatal internal injuries.

with blankets.
Mrs. E. D. Purdy was sleeping with her Trade Notes.

A California syndicate will build a \$500,3000 sugar plant at Muscatine, Ia., which
will be ready to operate next fail.

Eighty-six cities and towns in Maine have
had their manufacturing industries increused the past year by an addition of \$3,7023,850 in capital and employment of 4178
more people.

It is announced that the large tea export
house of Colgate, Baker & Co., at Hiozo,
Japan, has failed. They were one of the
heaviest exporters of Japan teas, and their
failure will have a very depressing effect
upon the trade here, and undoubtedly lower
prices will follow.

Shipments of footwear for the week were
60,043 cases, an increase of 949 cases over
the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 168,345
cases have been shipped, a decrease of
26,167 cases last vear at same time.

The recent cold snap has greatly improved
the condition of the Kennebec ice fields.
For two days past business has commenced
in earnest, all the companies on the upper
part of the river putting large crews of men.

With blankets.

Mrs. E. D. Purdy was sleeping with her
little daughter in a room on what is known
as the "A. B. C." floor, and had only t me to
spring from the bed, throw a quilt over the
crippled child, and with nothing but her
night robe to protect her, commenced her
escape from the bed, throw a quilt over the
crippled child, and with nothing but her
night robe to protect her, commenced ther
escape from the bed, throw a quilt over the
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night robe to protect her, commenced the crippled child, and with nothing but her
night robe to protect her, commenced the child, and with nothing but her
night robe to protect her, commenced the child, and with nothing but her
little daughter in a room on what is known
as the "A. B. C." floor, and

committee made good progress at New York yesterday in revising their former revision infant damnation was entirely eliminated The Mossberg Manufacturing Company of Attleboro has taken a contract to manufacture a machine for launching the Hotch-list tong the Mossberg Manufacturing Company of the following substitute for chapter 12, section III.: "Infants dying in infancy and all other persons who are not lists torredo." Attleboro has taken a contract to many of attleboro has taken a contract to many of the aboption of the following sassitude is storpedo.

Reports from Manchester, Conn., state that the paper n.ills there are unusually prosperous this season. Keeney Brothers have been obliged to enlarge their business that the paper n.ills there are unusually prosperous this season. Keeney Brothers have been obliged to enlarge their business that the paper n.ills there are unusually prosperous this season. Keeney Brothers have been obliged to enlarge their business and have already laid the foundation of a large building west of the old factory. The Oakland mills have all they can do. The Callifornia of a Callifornia syndicates representatives are factory in lowa. During the past week a committee of citizens has raised \$100,000 to accept a troposition of a Callifornia syndicates representatives left yesterday for Callifornia to arrange for closing the contract. Muscatine shows the best percentage of sngar in the test of beets. A transaction by Carnegie Brothers & Co. with two Western firms, Involving over the prospect of closing the contract. Muscatine shows the best percentage of sngar in the test of beets. A transaction by Carnegie Brothers & Co. with two Western firms, Involving over the prospect of the contract. Muscatine shows the best percentage of sngar in the take superior special proposition of a Callifornia or a proposition of a Callifornia syndicates and contracted for the best percentage of sngar in the take superior special proposition of a Callifornia syndicate provided the contract of the superior special proposition of a Callifornia syndicate provided the contract of the superior special proposition of a Callifornia for the superior special proposition of a Callifornia syndic special proposition of a Callifornia syndicate provided the contract of the superior special proposition of a Callifornia port to the general assembly.

TOWN BURIED IN SNOW. People Cut Tunnels and Seem to Enjoy

the Experience. PIOCHE, Nev., Jan. 21 .- For the past four weeks this part of the country has been

weeks this part of the country has been undergoing a constant snowstorm, and the result is that the whole country is covered to a depth of from 10 to 20 feet by the "beautiful."

In a valley near here is a mining village of about 40 houses, and this snowstorm has so completely filled the valley that the town has disappeared from sight as completely as if it had been wiped out of existence.

When the storm ceased several men from this city thought that assistance might be needed across the range, and they went over on snowshoes.

When they reached the top of the mountain they were surprised to find that there was no village there.

Going down into the centre of the valley they found that life was going on under the ground, and that the people had run passage ways through the snow from one cabin to another, and were transacting their regular winter business as if nothing had happened.

The only evidence of life to be seen from

ion of Mr. W. H. Gibson of Washington as To fill the vacancy C. P. Schmid, secretary of the Potomac Athletic Club, of Washington, was unanimously elected secretary.
Fred Hawkins of the Manhattan Athletic
Club of New York was, at the meeting,
found eligible to continue rowing as an

amateur.
Hereafter all members of clubs must reside within 50 miles of the club which they represent in regattas. United States Troops in a Blızzard.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.-The whole of the Rio Grande frontier is covered with

The suffering among the poorer classes of

Mexicans and among the United States troops has been intense for the past two The several commands of United States cavalry in the field are without the com-forts and conveniences that attend cam-

The blizzard caught Capt. Francis H. Hardie and his troop some distance from The chapparal afforded them slight shelter, but for two nights the campfires were closely hugged by the suffering soldiers, the

sleet being driven into their faces by the severe north wind. The horses also suffered greatly, as they were wholly withoutshelter or blankets.
Capt. George I. Chase, with his troop, found refuge at the ranch of Antonio Gonzales, the father-in-law of Garza, at Palito Blanco, during the blizzard.
Mr. Gonzales treated the visitors with true Spanish hospitality, and showed them every consideration.
Capt. Chase took advantage of the occasion, and soon was in the good graces of sion, and soon was in the good graces of Mr. Gonzales, who is said to have divulged some interesting information concerning the plans and movements of his son-in-law.

Incendiaries Get Long Sentences. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 22.—The court this morning refused a new trial for Edward Clerk, Mary Clerk, Joseph Clerk and William J. Gibbons, convicted in December of

liam J. Gibbons, convicted in December of conspiring to burn the Dupont barn.

The prisoners, were sentenced. Mrs. Clerk received eight years in jail, a fine of \$500 and costs; her husband, Edward Clerk, received seven years and the same fine, and Joseph Clerk three years and the same fine. Gibbons, who was convicted on two separate charges received a sentence of 10 years, a fine of \$500, one hour in the pillory, and 15 lashes.

Sullivan's Drinking Cost \$30,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Dot and Charles SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Dot and Charles McMahon, theatrical managers, who took to Austraina "Evangeline," "The County Fair" and the John L. Sullivan combination, were arrested for debt in Sydney just before the last steamer sailed. They lost \$30,000 because of Sullivan's drinking.

Hudson Steamers Laid Up. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-The Hudson river steamships have ceased running for the

The first ice of the season in the lower bay made its appearance on the shores of Staten sland yesterday. The ice was thin and not dangerous to navigation. It had floated down with the tide from Newark bay and

Beat a Mother and Eoy to Death. NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 19 .- At Kenoma, in Barton county, yesterday, a man named Hepley went to the house of Joseph Goodley, a prominent stock dealer.

Goodley was away from home, and Hep-ler, bent on robbery, killed Mrs. Goodley with a chair. He also killed her little son, aged 11, with a poker, and beat her little daughter, aged 9, until he thought she was dead. He then robbed the house and left. The little girl revived and alarmed the

jailed. He had worked for Goodley, and thought there was money in the house. Friday night a mob of 250 men from Barton county took from the jail Heplar, the murderer of Mrs. Goodly and her little son. The mobstarted back with the avowed purpose of burning Heplar at the stake. The sheriff gathered a posse and started in pursuit. The mob then took Heplar back to Lamar and hanged him in the court yard.

Lamar and hanged him in the court yard.

Engineers Want Standard Time.

New York. Jan. 21.—The following officers were elected at yesterday's session of the American Society of Civil Engineers:

President, non-resident, Mendes Cohen.

Baltimore, Md.: vice.

dead, he says.

The Supreme Court of the United States Monday decided that a decision of the immigrant came within the pronibitory clause of the law was binding and reviewable only by the Treasury Department, and not by the courts.

The report of Gen William Court of the United States Monday decided that a decision of the immigrant came within the pronibitory clause of the law was binding and reviewable only by the Courts.

The report of Gen William Court of the United States Monday decided that a decision of the immigrant came within the pronibitory clause of the law was binding and reviewable only by the Courts. of the American Society of Civil Engineers:
President, non-resident, Mendes Cohen,
Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents for two
years, Samuel Whinery of Cincinnati,
Charies B. Brush of New York; vice-presidents, one year, Samuel M. Gray of Providence, John McLeod of Louisville, Ky.
Directors were also elected and a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on standard time to invite the railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico to adopt standard time on the 24-hour system after Oct. 2, 1892.

A bold express robbery occurred on the

shoppers. Broadway cars were blocked and affair.

NEW YORK. Jan. 21.-A shocking accident occurred a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning in the works of the Consolidated Gas Company at the foot of West 45th

ruins.

They were all dug out of the debris, bruised and crushed, and several of them are so badly injured that it is thought they cannot live.

The old retort house of the Consolidated Gas Company stands at the corner of 45th st. and 11th av.

For the past three weeks a gang of laborers, numbering about 75 men, has been engaged in tearing down these old retorts for the purpose of replacing them with new ones.

A destructive fire occurred at Norfolk,

day, of old age and heart failure. He was born in Cookstown, Ire., in 1814, and graduated at Yale College. He was a writer for the New York Tribune over the signature of "Richelieu."

Notes.

Insurance about \$40,000.

A special and a passenger train on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad were in collision Friday morning at Bluewater, 107 miles west of Albuquerque, N. M. Engineers Taylor and Moore, Fireman Heagy, and extra Conductor Moran were killed, and another fireman had his leg cut off.

The Dominion Parliament in the Atlantic & Pacific Parliament Parliam

the prosecution, and both sides will meet before Judge Rising soon. This is a mere matter of form, after which the matter will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court, where it is thought a supersedeas will be granted. Meantime preparations for the hanging are going on, but Gov. Routt, it is expected, will put a stop to that by a reprieve at the proper hour.

that by a reprieve at the proper hour.

A terrible struggle took place Friday at a stock farm near Shamokin, Penn., at an early hour, between John Kepler of Shamokin and two masked highwaymen. Kepler was left for dead, and one of the robbers was probably fatally injured. A valuable gold watch and \$125 were taken. A posse is now following the highwaymen's trail.

Miss Frances Willard has telegraphed to Secretary Blaine, asking in what respect prohibition was covered in the Brussels treaty regarding the prohibition of liquor and of the slave-trade in Africa, and which treaty was ratified by the Senate a couple of days since. Secretary Blaine responded as follows: "Senate ratified Brussels general act without amendment, including prohibition clauses."

Frank Laughlin, a 12-year-old boy, was

Frank Laughlin, a 12-year-old boy, was killed Friday while attempting to defend his sister, who teaches school in McDonald township, Hardin county, O. Miss Laughlin was chastising Bert Smith. John Stevenson, Charles and William Spurlock, when they turned on her and were using her very roughly. Her brother went to her defence and the boys turned on him, beating him to death. They were all arrested.

Advices from Durango, the centre of the drought-stricken region of Mexico, say it has been raining there steadily for two days. This is the first rainfall in that immediate part of Mexico in four years. As a result every form of business and industryhas been set back, and much suffering caused among the people.

A Panama special says that forgeries,

caused among the people.

A Panama special says that forgeries, amounting to \$20,000, on account of the Huanchaca Mining Company of Bolivia, have been committed by Cashier's Assistant Dumuy. The latter part of December he disappeared, and later he negotiated £300 of the fraudulent paper in Lima and a small check in Panama. It is supposed that he was a passenger on the Pacific mail steamer leaving Colon, Jan. 3, for New York.

Cedar Bluff Female College, in the northern part of Franklin county. Ky., was destroyed by fire, Thursday morning. All the 50 young ladies escaped from the burning building uninjured, and were well cared for by the citizens of Woodburn. for by the citizens of Woodburn.

William Minally, a prominent young man of Griffin, Ga., was brought to Atlanta, Friday night, for safe-keeping, it being feared that he would be lynched. "He is under arrest for complicity in the murder of his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Barrett. A negro named Kendall, who is held for the crime, tells a story tothe effect that Minally hired two negroes to do the murder. This the latter denies.

Schaefer won the billiard championship.

Schaefer won the billiard championship from Slosson at New York, Friday, by a score of 800 to 592. Ives has challenged the winner, Fire at Cramers Hill, Stockton township, N. J., Friday, destroyed three houses occupied as dwellings and business places and runed two others. The losses will aggregate about \$15,000.

Caroline Ship was executed at Dallas, N. C., Friday, for infanticide. A prominent tailor named Sorrensky, and Custom Officers Twohey and Smith of the Montreal department have been arrested on the charge of smuggling tailors' findings and other goods into Canada from the United States.

A resolution confirming the settlement of the debt of the State of Virginia was reported by the finance committees of both houses of the State Legislature yesterday. It was passed unanimously by the Senate, and will be passed by the House today. After being out 3½ hours, the jury in the criminal libel suit of Senator Quay against the Pittsburg (Penn.) Post Publishing Company (Albert J. Barr, president, and James Mills, editor) brought in a verdict Friday evening of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Friday manning a special train going west.

Friday morning a special train going west and a passenger train coming east came into collision at Bluewater, a station on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, 107 miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., and four employes were killed. No serious injuries resulted to any of the passengers.

Thomas Litzenberger, said to be a nephew

Thomas Litzenberger, said to be a nephew of the late Vice-President Hendricks, is neld at Montreal to await extradition papers on a charge of burglary. He was a clerk in the Chicago post office under the Cleveland administration, but lost his place and became a professional burglar. There is no danger of Mormon rule in Utah. in the opinion of Senator Teller of Colorado, even if she is admitted as a State. The senator has introduced a bill for the danission of the Territory. Polygamy is lead because

on standard time to invite the railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico to adopt standard time on the 24-hour system after Oct. 2, 1892.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Honored.

New York, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has just been chosen honorary vice-president of the United States Daughters—1812. The widow of the president of the late Southern Confederacy has written the following: "Mrs. Davis accepts, and hopes that the association may, by historical research and collecting those most reliable reverence for the memory of our patriotic ancestors and the hero who led them to victorious battle before New Orleans."

Loss by Fire in New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—At noon today fire broke out next to Brentano's music and statuonery store, 5 and 7 Union sq.

It started in Schneider, Campbell & Co.'s bric.a-brac and art store.

A bold express robbery occurred on the Missouri Pacific train which reached Lamar, Mo., shortly after midnight, Friday. Two men boarded the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent gers or crew of the train. When the train at Sheidon and were not particularly noticed by the passent ger

shoppers. Broadway cars were blocked and other traffic brought to a standstill.

At 12.20 a fourth alarm was sounded, bringing four additional engines.

Schneider, Campbell & Co. occupy the first floor, with the exception of one corner, which is reited to O. R. Worm, dealer in jeweiry.

An estimate of the heaviest losses is:

Schneider, Campbell & Co., \$270,000; Brentano Brothers. \$100,000; Louis Rheimn, \$300,000; C. E. Bentley & Jones, \$56,000; Samuel Green & Co., \$50,000.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the fire spread to the Lincoln building, Nos. 1 and 8 Union sq., at the 14th st. corner.

Seven Men Buried in Ruins.

New York, Jan. 21.—A shocking acci-

were injured, several of whom will die.

A bad accident occurred at Sheppards, Monday, on the Omaha road, near Black River Falls, Wis., to the St. Paul express from Chicago, known as No. 3. A broken switch threw the passenger, sleeper and dining car from the track, the sleeper being thrown on its side in the ditch. Nine passengers were in this car and were taken out through the broken windows, and, with the exception of three or four, escaped serious injury.

sation in Denver.

A destructive fire occurred at Norfolk, Va., Thursday, in the cotton district, including the buildings occupied by Messrs, Jones. Lee & Co., J. B. Harrell & Co., Harrell Bros., and the American Peanut Co., at the foot of Commerce st. The loss is estimated at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y.. Saturday, of old age and heart failure. He was

Grand Literary and Fine Art Feast FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

bination, by which all of our subscribers can secure a copy or reproduction of that Famous Picture,
"Christ Before Pilate," FREE.
The original is said to be

The Most Costly Painting in the World

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Paid over \$100,000.00 for

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."

paid an admission fee to get a view of this remarkable painting, and it has been the topic of conversation in hundreds of thousands of homes for many seems. It is pronounced by critics to be the most notable picture ever brought to America, a masterpiece, truly grand and wonderful as a work of art beyond the power of language to describe, and worth a thousand sermons as a moral lesson. All the Colors in the Original Painting are Faithfully

Reproduced in this Picture.

Months of patient, earnest labor were required to engrave the stones and

produce such a picture as we furnish, yet the artists were instructed to be faithful and give the finest possible results, regardless of expense, and they knew full well that a common-place picture would not be accepted, therefore the artists have made a picture that is accurate and faithful in every detail, and have furnished an oleograph picture

Equal in Size and Artistic Merit to Pictures Sold in Stores for \$10.00 Each.

any person sending \$1.10, which is less than the regular price for the two papers, will receive this paper one year. and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion one year, together with a copy or reproduction of this magnificent Hundred Thousand Dollar Painting as a Free Gift.

LADIES HOME

COMPANION Hus Now Over Half a

Million Readers It is published twice a month, has 16 largepages, and is finely printed on aream-tinted paper, illustrated with many fine engravings. It is a Practical Household Journal of rare literary excellence, every page teeming with good things for mother and daughter. It is a repository of helpful advice for women in every sphere of life; in fact, all branches of household economy that can possibl come within the good housewife' province are ably treated under the

Practical Housekeeping, Decorations and Furnishings, Fashions; or, What to Wear and How to Made It.

following departments:

Mother's Chat, Fancy Knitted Work, Children's Corner. Etiquette, Toilet Department, Etc., conducted by Eight Regular Editors and Scores of Eminent Writers.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE,

Received the picture "Christ Before Pilate." ouldn't part with it for a Mundred Dollars.
J. P. Harti, Wheeling, Ili We are delighted with the picture "Christ Before date," and if I could not get another I would no ake \$10.00 for it. Mrs.J.A.MILLER, Concord, Nil I have an oil painting that cost me \$25.00 and it is o better than "Christ Before Pilate."

Daniel B. Robinson, Elk Creek, Pa.

A Companion to Christ Before Pilate. MUNKAGSY'S CHRIST ON GALVARY.

The matchless excellence of our reproduction of "Christ Before Pilate," and its truthful likeness to the original painting, agreeably surprised those who secured copies, and the demand has been unprecedented. Thousands of letters of approbation were received, many of the writers expressing a desire that we should also reproduce the great companion piece, "Ohrist on Calvary." Although a compliance with these requests involved an expenditure of thousands of dellars, a corps of experienced artists were engaged for many months in engraving the stones. No expense or labor has been spared to accomplish the very best results possible, ensuring a picture equal to that of "Christ before Pilate," as a

THE DEATH OF CHRIST, THE REDEEMER,

Is the leading feature, toward which all others tend. Golgotha, the highest point on Mount Calvary, is where the Bedeemer's gross, are placed to the right-hand side of the painting. The high priests and Pharisees are turning home." ward to the left, whilst from the background in the middle the curious crowd press enward. They are checked by the spear of a Roman soldier. The cross rises high above everything else. The Redeemer, whom fanaticism and vindictive wrath have nailed to the cross, shines as if illuminated by an interior light; there is a noble symmetry in his body. and his face, farrowed by pain, is resplendent with heavenly love.

"Col." Pickett Nelson, who claimed to be

the tallest man on earth, died at Baltimore. Md., Tuesday. His body measures 8 feet 5

OUR OF I ASAC and also the Ladies' Nome Companion one year THE WEEKLY SLOBE equal in size, quality and amount of reading matter to other illustated papers that cost 10c. a copy or 94.00 a year. And every person accopting this effer will receive, postpaid, a copy of the Grand Picture, "Christ on Chivary."

This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers, Renewals as well as New Names. Subscribers whose subscribers

have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this GREAT OFFER, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year. Address, THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Ernest Pacaud.

A man named Johnson and Mrs. Peter Baker were lashed together by their neighbors and lynched near Fort Smith, Ark. They were suspected of having killed

Baker.
Henry G. Dowd, "Jack, the Siasher," cantured by the New York police after he had struck down William Muller, supposedly his seventh victim, is probably insane.

on by newspapers, tion by newspapers,
Harry Hinton, the negro implicated by
Bob Sims as a member of the gang that
massacred McMillen's family in Choctaw
county, Ala., recently was taken from jail
at Butler, Sunday night, and hanged by a
mob

A considerable portion of the business section of Cortland, N. Y., was burned Monday. The loss aggregates \$60,000; fully insured.

wise, and valued at \$15,000, died Tuesday.
The latest church trouble in New York is in Grace church, one of the chapels of the late Dr. Crosby's Fourth Avenue Presby terian church, the pastor of which. Rev Lewis W. Barney, has been asked to resign. He is said not to be quite orthodox in his doctrinal beliefs.

There was a terrific explosion Monday morning at the Phoenix Powder Mills, sittated at Central City, W. Va. This was the third explosion at this mill within three months, and it was by all odds the most destructive one. The explosion started in the glazing room, where there were 10 tons of powder. Then successively the packing house, the magazine, the four wheel mills and a carload of gun powder were hurling through the air. Not a vestige of the entire plant remains, and the country for half a mile around is strewn with fragments of the buildings and of the bodies of five men. It is believed that 35 tons of powder were burned in the several explosions.

The board of fire underwriters of Trenton, N. J., has decided to advance rates 25 per cent. on March 1.

Fire in Courtland, N. Y., Monday morning cent on March 1.

Fire in Courtland, N.Y., Monday morning destroyed several stores. Total loss, \$60. 1thas been discovered by the board of health officials of New York that small-pox is prevalent in that city. So far three cases have been found.

destroyed several stores. Total loss, \$00., 000; fully insured.

The Countess Dowager of Cavan died at Ottawa, Ont., at the residence of her son, Hon. Octavius Lambert, Monday.

Dr. N. P. McCandless, a prominent physician of Youngstown, O., was, Monday, found dead in his sleigh about a mile from town.

W. F. Turreff, assistant superintendent of motive power of the Eric lines, died at the Imperial Hotel, New York, Monday, of pneumonia.

The variety theatre in Covington, Neb., known as the Fashion, was totally destroyed by fife Monday morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance small.

pneumonia.

The variety theatre in Covington, Neb., known as the Fashion, was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance small.

cause he failed to keep his engagements.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of a canal-boat capaign at Bordentown, N.J., when she lost her balance and fell overboard and was drowned.

Harry Hinton, colored, implicated by Bob Sims as a member of the gang that massecred McMillen's family in Choctaw county, was taken from jail at Butler, Ala., Sunday night and lynched.

E. F. Hubbell, teller of the Bank of Ottawa, at Ottawa, Ont., is \$7000 short in his accounts. He says speculation caused his ruin. His friends have raised \$4000 by subscription toward making good his defalcation.

John Hamner of Tuscaloosa, Ala, accompanied by a colored man, set out in a skiff to hunt cattle along the Warrior river, Jan. 16. Next day a searching party found the bodies of both men frozen. That of Hamner was partly devoured by wood rats.

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The Jersey City board of education Tuesday night elected Frederick W. Everlett of Cambridge, Mass., principal of public school 22

velope containing \$3000 and disappeared. While the new Colonial express train from Boston to Washington was passing Cornwallis Station. Penn. Thursday evening, the tender jumped the frog, breaking the coupling bars, which fell on the track and derailed the tender. The three Pullman cars remained on the track, their sides touching the tender, and no one was injured. Travel was delayed for several hours.

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A scaffolding on J. H. Adams' new building on Main st., Buffalo, N. Y., tell Friday afternoon, carrying down with it Workmen Thomas Stevens and John Wright. Stevens sustained severe internal injuries and Wright a broken shoulder and scalp wounds. Both are in the hospital.

The British steamship Westmeath arrived at Jupiter, Fla., Friday, with the telegraph cable which is to connect the Bahamas with the rest of the world, the line running direct from Nassau. N. P., to Jupiter. The cable will probably be landed there Saturday, the vessel starting back for Nassau immediately, paying out the cable as she goes.

Thomas Litzenberger, a nephew of the late Vice-President Hendricks, is under arrest at Montreal, where he is being held to await the arrival of extradition papers, on which the young man will be brought to Chicago on a charge of burglary.

Early Saturday a special train going west and a passenger train coming east collided at Bluewater, a station on the Atchison & Pacific railroad 107 miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., and four employes were killed, as follows: Engineer Taylor and Fireman Heaggy of the passenger train, Engineer Moore of the special, and Extra Conductor Moore.

Lucius Dotson (colored) was hanged in the Chatham county, Ga., jail Friday morning, for the murder of Jeff Coates in Savannah in September, 1890.

Thomas Litzenberger, a nephew of the

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